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VOL. XXVI NO. 147 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Viceroy And Zetland Must Yield

Need Of Reconsidering Federation

Rare Opportunity For Britain

Though Unpalatable, Think In Terms Of Self-Governing India, Says "M. G."

LONDON: June 20.

"The Manchester Guardian" in a leader says:—

"Not for the first time there are rumours of some action by the British Government to clear up the obscurities in India's political future.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

Many of the sanest observers in India believe that there will be an opportunity this summer, such as has not been since the war and may not be again to settle the relations between India and Britain in a peaceful and profitable manner.

Tentative Optimism

"IT IS BELIEVED THAT INDIAN LEADERS ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH REGARD TO THE FEDERAL SIDE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, THAT THERE ARE SUITABLE GROUNDS FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND THAT SUCH NEGOTIATIONS STAND A REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS. THIS OPTIMISM IS STILL TENTATIVE.

ZETLAND'S DAMPER

It has received no official encouragement and it has been damped if not drowned by Lord Zetland's Bombay Dinner speech. There is a feeling that Lord Zetland was unnecessarily brusque. If Lord Zetland's statement means "take or leave it," India will certainly leave it. Lord Zetland and the Viceroy have to decide whether some radically new approach to the problems of Federation—new discussions and new understandings—are not immediately necessary.

DANGER AHEAD.

"If they decide that there is no such need the whole Act may crumble and nobody would care to say what the state of things in India will be then. There is plenty of evidence from India that it would be worth England's while to reconsider Federation. It may be said that to suggest negotiations now, ignores the rights and susceptibilities of the Princes. The future, however unpalatable it may be to some people and however the circumstances may be used to avoid admitting it, must be thought of in terms of a Self-Governing India and immediately that means free and equal discussions of the difficulties."—Reuter.

NO FUNDS FOR ANTI-T. B. FUND

India Govt. Order On Karachi Port Trust

KARACHI, June 20.

The 'United Press" learns that the Government of India objected to a proposal of the Karachi Port Trust sanctioning Rs. 2,500 for the King-Emperor's Anti-tuberculosis Fund.

The Central Government have drawn the attention of the Port Trust authorities to the Karachi Port Trust Act wherein it has been made clear that no charge should be sanctioned which is not germane to the objects of the Trust.—United Press.

CRITICISM OF "THE OFFERING."

Gladstone-Solomon Issues Notice On Poona Arts Society

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

Principal Gladstone-Solomon, of the J. J. Arts School of Bombay, is reported to have served the Poona Chitrakala Mandal (Arts Society) with a notice, through his London Solicitors, demanding of them immediate withdrawal of some of their criticisms against his picture accompanied with an unconditional apology or in the stead threatening legal proceeding against them.

It may be remarked that the Chitrakala Mandal had passed a resolution condemning Prin. Gladstone-Solomon's picture "The Offering", which appeared in a recent issue of the "Illustrated Weekly of India", on the ground that it misrepresented Indian Womanhood and brought India into contempt. The Mandal had forwarded this resolution to Mr. Solomon and the British Academy where that picture was to have been exhibited.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

SIMLA, June 20.

A 'communique' states:

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. G. T. Boag to act as the Governor of Orissa during Sir John Hubback's absence.

Sir John Hubback has been granted leave with effect from August next.—United Press.

(Mr. G. T. Boag joined I. C. S. in 1907 was Commissioner of Madras Corporation 1927 and 1928; Member of Indian Tariff Board; and is the Secretary to the Government of Madras).

CIVILIAN RESIGNS

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The "United Press" reliably understands that yet another member of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of Bengal has tendered his resignation, thereby, bringing the total number of such resignations since the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy to four so far.

The latest instance of its kind relates to Mr. S. P. H. Cadman, who was serving as the District Magistrate and Collector of the Murshidabad District, when he went on long leave in March 1937. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1930.

It is futher understood that he has intimated to the Government of Bengal his intention of resigning from the Civil Service and that, accordingly, he is not returning after the expiry of his leave.

Mr. Cadman was for sometime Commandant of the Buxa Detention Camp in 1932.—United Press.

SIND CANAL FLOODS

KARACHI: June 20.

The Shikarpur correspondent of a local daily wires that all efforts to close the breaches of the Sind Canal have proved abortive and consequently flood waters have rushed into the villages between Muhmudabad and Vazirabad.

The villagers who managed to escape, are wandering homeless and destitute, while the rest have been marooned in the villages. Waters have reached Shikarpur-Sukkur Road and the railway 'bund' where the villagers are taking shelter. A large number of cattle head have been washed away.

The Chief Engineer, Sind Government, is leaving to-day for the affected areas.—United Press.

'Mischievous Slogan' Of Islam In Danger

President Bose On Congress Economic Programme's Appeal To Muslim Masses

CALCUTTA: June 20.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, returned to Calcutta this noon after a strenuous tour of East Bengal districts, lasting for 12 days, which served to give the Congress programme for establishing greater contact with Muslim masses added impetus.

The Congress President looked cheerful though a bit tired.

Anxious enquiries were made by Congress workers as he alighted from the train about the injuries sustained by him at Brahmanbaria. Fortunately, these were found to be not very serious.

Sjt. Bose hopes to start for Wardha along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on Wednesday in connection with an important informal conference with Mahatma Gandhi, which is going to take place at Shegaon during this week with a view to considering Federal and Communal issues.

Interviewed by the "United Press" shortly after his arrival the Congress President said that he was glad to notice that the economic programme of the Congress appealed to the Muslim masses when properly explained, despite interested propaganda to the contrary on such mischievous slogans as 'Islam in danger'."—United Press.

INDIANISATION FARCE

Butler Heckled On Huge Cost Of India's Defence

LONDON, June 20.

In Commons replying to Mr. Sorensen, Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that he was aware that question as to whether excessive proportion of Indian revenues was expended on defence was frequently raised.

Asked by Mr. Sorensen what steps would be taken to reduce it, Lt.-Col. Muirhead agreed that it was a substantial percentage, but it was a percentage approximately in accordance with that obtaining for a number of years. The question of limiting military expenditure within India's military necessities was one of the subjects always under close consideration.

INDIANISATION FARCE

Replying to Mr. Sorensen, who asked why there were no Indian officers superior to the rank of Captain and whether it was the intention of Government of India substantially to increase the number of Indian officers; Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that there were 345 Indian officers in the Indian Army, which was slightly over 10 per cent of the total. Seventy-one were of the rank of Captain. Promotion of officers both British and Indian was on time scale, where the rank of Major was reached after 18 to 20 years. The policy of Indianising officer ranks was placed on regular footing after the war. Indians commissioned in accordance with that system were only now approaching seniority for promotion to Major's rank. It was clear that under the present system of Indianisation, both the number of Indian officers and the number of higher ranks would progressively increase.

Indian Air Force constituted in 1933 was organised somewhat differently, but considerations governing increase of the number of Indian officers of higher ranks corresponded generally to those in the Indian Army.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENTS IN SPAIN

International Commission Ready For Despatch

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. A. Butler announced that arrangements were nearing completion for the early despatch to France of the Commission of British Swedish and Norwegian experts to report on aerial bombardments in Spain. The Commission would be ready to proceed to any part of Spain at the request of either side.—Reuter

LATEST PARTY POSITION IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, June 20.

The state of the parties when the counting of votes was resumed this morning was Mr. De Valera 66; Mr. Cosgrave, 39; Independents 7 and Labour 5.

Twenty-one results still remain to be declared.—Reuter.

Revenue Officials To Confer

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

Hon Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, it is learnt, has called a Conference of the officials of his department, to meet at the end of this week, when questions such as co-ordination between the Government officials and the public, and measures to check the evil of curruption, will be discussed.

World Peace Depends On India's Freedom

Jawahar Appeals To France's Love Of Liberty

Danger Of War In Europe Should Not Lead To Neglect Of The East

PARIS: June 20.

Broadcasting from the Paris Radio Station, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "I AM GLAD OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO SAY A FEW WORDS TO OUR FRIENDS IN FRANCE, FOR FRANCE HAS LONG BEEN FOR US A CITADEL OF LIBERTY IN OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN INDIA. WE HAVE OFTEN LOOKED TO FRANCE AND FRENCH HISTORY FOR INSPIRATION.

For World Peace

"EUROPE TO-DAY IS FULL OF CRISES AND THREAT OF A TERRIBLE AND DEVASTATING WAR HANGS OVER ALL OF US. PEOPLE IN EUROPE, BUSY WITH THEIR OWN PROBLEMS, ARE APT TO FORGET INDIA AND THE EAST, YET INDIA AND FREEDOM OF INDIA ARE PART OF THE WORLD PROBLEM.

Need Of Indian Freedom

"UNTIL INDIA IS FREE FROM THE IMPERIALIST DOMINATION AND HAS GAINED INDEPENDENCE, THERE WILL NOT BE ENDURING PEACE IN THE WORLD.

APPEAL TO FRANCE

"We claim and expect the goodwill of French people, who have so long been the torch-bearers of liberty in the world in our struggle for freedom.

Referring to Spain Pandit Nehru said: "I am convinced that the spirit of the indomitable Spanish people can never be crushed. Spain cannot be subjugated by foreign armies, however long the struggle lasts.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY.

"India has looked at the struggle in Spain with the deepest interest and all her sympathies are with the Spanish people of the Republic. We consider this struggle of vital importance in the world struggle for freedom.

(Earlier Messages on Page 7.)

INTERNEE ON HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA: June 20.

Information has reached the Bengal Political Sufferers' Relief Committee office that Saileshwar Chakravarty, detained without trial under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act since 1930, at present interned in a village in Midnapore District, who has been pronounced to be suffering from an acute attack of tuberculosis, has gone on hunger-strike since Saturday last, following the alleged non-compliance, by the Bengal Government, of the repeated requests made by him for better facilities for treatment and nourishment.—United Press.

Austrian Loan Question

Nazi Trade Chief To Discuss With British Authorities

BERLIN, June 20.

Herr Emil Wiehl, Director of Trade and Political Department, German Foreign Office is leaving to-day for London where he will discuss the Austrian Loan question with the British authorities.

He will be accompanied by several economic and financial experts.—Reuter.

Sardar Summoned To Wardha

Congress Leaders To Discuss Muslim League Terms

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, CUT SHORT HIS GUJERAT TOUR IN RESPONSE TO SUMMONS FROM WARDHA AND ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY MORNING. HE LEFT THE SAME EVENING FOR WARDHA. BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD ARE EXPECTED TO REACH WARDHA BY WEDNESDAY.

The leaders are to discuss the letter of Mr. Jinnah to the Congress President in connection with Communal negotiations. In consultation with Gandhiji, the final reply is to be drafted. It is gathered that this communication from the Congress President to the President of the All-India Muslim League will finally decide whether the negotiations are to continue or not. All indications are to the effect that the Congress is not likely to accept the League conditions.

Enquiries show that neither the publication of the correspondence between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, nor that between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah, nor the recent speeches of Mr. Jinnah will in any way influence the nature of the reply of the Congress to the League.

INDIA GOVT.'S APOLOGIA

For Appointment Of Essex Official As Education Commissioner

SIMLA, June 20.

Explaining the appointment of Mr. John Sargent, Director of Education, County of Essex, as Educational Commissioner, a Communique says that the Government of India feel that an officer of his qualifications and experience should prove especially useful to the Central Advisory Board and through the Board to the Central and Provincial Governments in the period of educational experiment and activity, which India has now entered. Mr. Sargent is expected to take over charge of his duties towards the end of this year.

WARDHA SCHEME.

The Communique refers to the movement of educational reform to which revival of the Central Advisory Board in 1935 helped to give an impetus and says this movement has acquired a fresh momentum from constitutional changes, which were introduced in April, 1937. Under the inspiration this a plan for primary education, popularly known as Wardha Scheme, proposals for educational experiments, are under way in some Provinces and under active consideration in others. The Central Advisory Board appointed a sub-committee in last January to study the Wardha Scheme, including four Ministers of Education, and will meet at the end of June. Its report may reasonably be expected to provide an authoritative guidance to experiments in the domain of primary education.

GOVT'S. APOLOGIA.

It is reasonable to assume that these and other schemes of educational reconstruction will make next few years a period of, wide and exceptional activity in India's educational history. The initiative and the responsibility of these changes naturally belong to Autonomous Provinces.

The Government of India can mainly assist Provincial Governments by bringing their representatives together for consultation and discussion and placing at their disposal the advice based on recent educational experience in the country, which has already passed through changes, which India is now attempting with due regard to her special requirements. Such assistance can most conveniently be given by the Central Advisory Board, which serves as the reservoir of information and Clearing House of ideas. The Government of India have, therefore decided to appoint Mr. Sargent as their Educational Commissioner, who is the Board's principal expert officer.

The Communique dwells on Mr. Sargent's qualifications and adds that his leadership in his profession has received striking recognition recently by election as President of the Association of Directors of Education.—A.P.

Downpour In Poona.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

After a spell lasting about three or four days in the last week, the monsoon has broken in all seriousness in Poona.

A terrible downpour first descended on the city at about 1-45 a.m. in the early hours of this morning and the drizzle has not stopped a minute since. Another heavy shower came at about 11 a.m. flooding the low-lying parts and lanes in the City.

The sky is overcast and further showers are expected.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Kashatriya Panjabee bachelor, 33, foreign trained, Gazetted Govt. servant, wants suitable match of any caste or community. Apply preferably with photograph, Box No. 10431, "Bombay Chronicle."

European lady, highly educated, wishes to correspond with an educated Indian, age 40-45, for matrimony. State if widower or bachelor and profession. Apply Box No. 10432, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a few Salesmen for 'Aryan's Tea' on a monthly salary of 45 plus T. A. 15. Apply Tea Dept. Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (10427)

Wanted good experienced Dyeing and Bleaching Master also Weaving Master for an Art Silk Factory in Calcutta suburbs. Only experienced man need apply to Swadeshi Industries Ltd., Jaipuria House, P. O. Beadon Street, Calcutta stating past credentials and lowest salary expected. (8794)

Wanted Organising Officers in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Gujrat, Nasik, Ahmednagar and other important centres for a progressive Indian Life Office. Terms very liberal and attractive. Apply forthwith to Box No. 10304 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Music teacher for Vidya Bhawan High School Udaipur. Applications stating qualifications, minimum salary should reach the Head Master by 30th June. (8817)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by Government trains Matriculates for the Overseer Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Students of this School topped the list in the Final examinations of 1936 and 1937. The results and inspection reports speak highly of the training. Applications for admission into the session July 1938 are being entertained now. Apply for Free Prospectus to the Principal. (8630)

Be a Cartoonist at Home. Course is very interesting. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi, 2. (10402)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

The CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of 9 R.H. and 9 L.H. connecting rods machined all over etc. suitable for B|2, F|4 and J|1 type engines. Tender forms Rs. 2|- per copy and drawing Rs. 1|2|- which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 15th July, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (8785)

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the post of LOWER ASSISTANT, in the Timber Testing Section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Applicants must be under 30 years of age and have passed the B .E. examination in Civil or Mechanical Engineering and have at least 3 years practical experience in the design and erection of structures. An additional qualification of B.A., or B.Sc., in mathematics will receive consideration at the time of selection. The post is permanent. and pensionable in the grade of Rs. 100-5-200 per month. The selected candidate will be on probation for the first 2 years.

Applications (with testimonials which will not be returned) should be addressed to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun and should reach by the 10th July, 1938 at the latest. 8820.

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund for Scholarships:—The Trustees of the above Fund invite application for two Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Munurwar Community, who are studying for Civil Engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1938 (V. G. Akula, G.B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, for Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay). (8618)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10421 "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential. Selected Alfanso, Bombay, Langra, Krishnbhoag, Kafoori mangoes Rs. 6|- for 100. Graft Catalogue free. Superintendent Universal Nursery. Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga. (10404)

588. DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Lady Irwin College for Women, now housed in its own premises on Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a practical course of studies in Domestic Science and trains teachers of Home Science. New Session commences on September 16th. Applications must reach the Directress on or before August 1st. Minimum qualification for admission to the Teachers' Course Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the Intermediate or higher qualifications. For Prospectus and further information write to:—Mrs. Hannah Sen, B.A., B.L., T.Dip., (London), Directress. (8780)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general public that copies of the Water Charges Rules as sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the year 1938-39 are now available for sale in the office of the Hydraulic Engineer at Annas 2 per copy.

(Sd.) D. SYMINGTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 18th June, 1938. 8819.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 71473 on the life of Chunilal Harivalabh Trivedi of Balasinor. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, the 18th June, 1938. (8822)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 20289 on the life of Mrs. Divali Chhaganlal D. Shah a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
Bombay Mutual Bld., Fort, Bombay.
Date: 6-6-38. (10433)

WANTED.

For the post of DEAN in the Islamia College, Peshawar, a Muslim Theologian of profound learning, well-versed in the comparative knowledge of different religions and Eastern and Western thoughts, able to lecture and converse with facility in English to meet the requirements of the modern youth. Pay Rs. 150-15-450. Application with copies of degrees and testimonials to be sent to:—

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Islamia College, Peshawar. (8788)

THE LUCKNOW SUGAR WORKS LIMITED, LUCKNOW.
(In Liquidation).

SEALED OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Company's Sugar Factory including Buildings, Godowns, Bungalows, Outhouses, Tanks, etc., situated in Industrial Area at Aishbagh, Lucknow. Intending purchasers should send in their offers so as to reach the undersigned by 3rd July, 1938.

Offers are also invited for the lease of the said Factory, Buildings, Godowns, Tanks, etc., for the cane and gur season 1938-1939, so as to reach the undersigned by 3rd July, 1938.

The properties can be inspected on all working days between Office hours by an appointment.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JAI KRISHNA TANDON,
Advocate.
Official Liquidator.
Lucknow Sugar Works Ltd.,
(In Liquidation),
Aishbagh, Lucknow. 8815.

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL LOAN TENDERS.

The Government of Bombay have given their sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 40 lacs at 3 3/4 per cent. by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the Relief Road Scheme in four instalments of Rs. 14,9,9 and 8 lacs under their G. D. Res. no. 2159/33. Dated 2-4-38 with the condition that the issue price of the loan shall not be below par. The first instalment of Rs. 14 lacs will be raised on 25-7-1938.

Sealed tenders are invited from the public so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 4 p. m. of 15-7-38. An amount equal to 5 per cent. of the face value of debentures tendered for must be depositied with each tender without which no tender will be considered. The detailed prospectus of the loan and the tender form can be had from the Chief Acct. of the Ahmedabad Municipality on application or personally during Office hours on working days. The interest will be paid from 25-7-1938 or from the date the amount of debentures allotted in full is paid into the municipal treasury, whichever is later.

Dated 15-6-38.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality. 8767.

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Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

TOWN DUTY & ELECTION DEPARTMENTS

Corporation Approves Of Commissioners Re-Commendation

The Municipal Corporation on Monday approved of the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner for the reshuffling of the Town Duty and the Election Departments. It appears that up to the year 1937-38 the work of preparing the Electoral Roll and holding of Elections was entrusted to the Town Duty officer in addition to town duty work. As the preparation of the Roll and the holding of Elections was calculated to become more complicated owing to the reduction of the franchise to Rs. 5, the Municipal Commissioner recommended in October 1936 the creation of a separate Election Department under a whole time officer, as he then thought that the Town Duty Officer was already too burdened with his own departmental work to continue his election duties. The Election Department was accordingly sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1937. The anticipations however, regarding the Town Duty Officer's work were not fully realised and it is now found as a result of actual experience that he is not fully occupied.

Similarly it has been found that the Election Officer is personally not so busy as was expected. The work of the Election Department is very heavy but it consists chiefly of the routine physical tasks of the enumeration of voters and the checking and indexing their names. This involves a tremendous amount of drudgery on the part of the subordinate staff, but that the Election Officer personally would have time for certain additional duties.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman, Standing Committee moved that the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner be approved and adopted.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. D. Samdasani opposed the proposition stating that no useful purpose will be served by the change.

The House however assented to the proposition.

The Corporation also accorded its approcal to lend the services of Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Assistant Chemist, Dadar Purification works, to the Sewage Works under construction at Quetta for a period of one year.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Our Dohad Correspondent writes that in view of the grave communal developments in the country, the Hindus of Dohad decided at meeting held on June 18 to organise themselves on the lines suggested by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

Speed Restriction Gives No Safety

Safety First Association's Memorandum To Govt. On Motor Vehicles Bill

Various suggestions to effect reform in the Motor Vehicles Bill are contained in a memorandum submitted by the Safety First Association of India to the Select Committee through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The following are among the main recommendations:—

Section 68 Limits Of Speeds

Speed limitation is an obsolete method of control.

The safe speed for any set of driving conditions is a speed at which a motorist can co-operate and have assurance of safety.

The physical factors affecting safe speed are the design, alignment, obstruction, surface smoothness and surface texture.

Other important factors are the vehicle, the driver, weather and visibility, and these share importance with the road factor.

A motorist travelling at a speed faster than the limit imposed would be held to have committed a technical breach of the law even though his speed might have been quite safe for the conditions under which he might be driving. This is unsatisfactory and it is for this reason that many legislatures have abolished the numerical limits and in their place have adopted:

(1) The basic speed rule viz., "no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing."

This basic rule is supplemented by:—

(2) The 'prima facie' limit i.e. a speed limit (varying with different classes of localities) at which it is lawful to drive when no special hazards exist but the exceeding of which is held to be 'prima facie' evidence that it was not reasonable, prudent and lawful unless the motorist proves to the contrary.

Thus it is legally permissible for a motorist to exceed the 'prima facie' limit when conditions permit faster travel with safety.

On the other hand should conditions be unfavourable the motorist would drive at a pace well below the 'prima facie' limit.

The substitution of these general rules governing the speed of vehicles would, we submit, ensure greater flexibility in the operation of motor vehicles in different places and localities than the rigid absolute restrictions proposed in this schedule.

Imposing a lower speed than the car, the highway and conditions justify may invite a defiance of the law.

Slow moving vehicles impede the free movement of traffic, especially when the volume of traffic or topography of the territory makes it difficult for vehicles to pass one another.

Slow moving vehicles are a danger when motorists behind them become impatient and attempt to pass at locations (bends, crest of hill, bridge approaches) where the passing movements cannot be made with assurance of safety.

It is for this reason that we suggest that a clause be inserted in this Bill to make it a misdemeanour to continue to operate at such slow rates of speed as seriously to impede the normal movement of traffic.

Every motor vehicle should be able to negotiate a certain given grade at a minimum speed, e.g. a 4 per cent. grade at 20 miles per hour. If this principle could be established, it would reduce the danger that exists in hilly country.

Sub-clause (b) of this clause requires that when a motor vehicles is involved in an accident resulting in injury to a person the driver should give to a police officer on demand any information required of him and if no police officer is present should report the circumstances of the accident at the nearest police station within 24 hours.

The Act makes no attempt to formulate any system of accident reporting which would assist in any analysis of the underlying causes.

The Motor Vehicles Insurances Committee who appear to have felt the lack of reliable statistics, observe in para 47 of their Report, "We are strongly of opinion that the time has come when more than a passing attention should be given to this important matter affecting public safety."

After quoting the opinion of the Safety First association of India that accident reporting is the foundation of accident prevention, the Committee recommend "that serious consideration be given to the question of ensuring that accident are reported in a uniform manner so that at the end of the year it should be possible to analyse them in detail. It is only after definite knowledge of the causes underlying their occurrence that measures can be taken for their prevention."

The Act therefore should contain some provision to this effect and model forms of reporting accidents should be appended.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The fundamental law of the road, viz. keep to the left of the road, and its corollary, the right of way at intersections, viz; give way to the traffic approaching on the right, are fundamental and should be embodied in the Act, and not in the Rules where they are liable to be modified by the Provinces.

Rule-making powers are given under all chapters, except one, to Provincial Governments enabling them to make rules to carry out the detailed provisions of the Act. It would be an advantage if the Central Government prepared a set of Model Rules.

This proposal would be economical, for instead of 11 Provinces preparing their own rules, they would be set merely the task and cost of modifying the model rules to suit their especial conditions.

Further, since all rules would be framed on the basis of the model rules, there would result that standardisation at which it is desirable to aim.

Important recommendations are also made regarding certificate of fitness of vehicles, bus stops, designation of main roads, obstruction, visibility, physical fitness of drivers, road signs, parking, etc.

Battles In Secondary Education

PHOPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL OF AHMEDABAD RISES INSPITE OF ADVERSE TIDE

(From A Correspondent.)

The proprietary High School was founded on 6th January, 1908, by Mr. J. H. Divan M.A. S.T.C. and Mr. B. P. Thakor B. A. S.T.C., who were both teachers in the R. C. High School Ahmedabad. They resigned their service as two years' leave without pay asked for to start a private school was not sanctioned. They had decided to start a private High School as their wards were not admitted to the Local Government Middle School.

From the beginning it was their resolve to conduct the school on the line of the Bharda High School at Bombay i.e. without any Government Grant to avoid all departmental interference.

It became a self-supporting institution from the first year as the total number of boys went upto 800.

For the first 5 years the school was located in the Maskati Market opposite the Railway Station and from 1913 October to 1938 May i.e. 25 years in Ballantyne's Haveli near three Gates. This building was constructed according to our requirements and we could conveniently accommodate from 1,300 to 1,400 pupils.

Year after year the school showed good results at the University Matriculation Examination, Competitive Scholarship Examinations and Drawing Examinations.

In 1920 the school severed its connection with the University and the Department and joined the Gujarat Vidyapith. It was then decided to admit all the boys who sought admission to the school. In 1922 the number rose to 2,300 and it had to open a branch at Sarangpur. There were as many as 500 pupils in the first standard of the school. From 1924 the Non-Co-operation Movement slackened and the National Education suffered. The number in the higher standards began to decline and in 1926 when there were only 25 students left in the Matriculation Class the Principals decided to revert to the Bombay University. As soon as this was done the number of boys increased and in about a year's time the school regained its old strength.

In 1930 both the proprietors decided to take active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and made a trust of all the property of the school valued at Rs. 51,000. The school is now being conducted by a Board of Trustees and both the proprietors are working as Principals. The saving goes to the reserve fund.

A provident fund has been established for the members of the staff since 1931 to which a regular contribution is made from the school fund at the rate of one anna per rupee of the salary which comes to about Rs. 4,000 per year.

In 1930 when both the Principals were undergoing their term of imprisonment for Civil Disobedience the Government Education Department withdrew its recognition stating "that owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the school, and to the part taken by Messrs. B. P. Thakore and J. H. Divan, Principals and Managers of the school, in the Civil Disobedience Movement, the recognition accorded to it is withdrawn." Inspite of the Departmental condemnation of the school it was able to pass the largest number of pupils at the University Matriculation Examination in its history viz., 107 in 1933 and 100 in 1934.

This was the first school to introduce co-education in 1912. It has at present about 90 girls on the rolls, in spite of there being two Girls' High Schools in Ahmedabad.

The total cost of construction of the new building will be about Rs. 1,25,000.

SIND CANAL BREACHES BEING CLOSED

KARACHI June 16.

Operations in connection with the closing of breaches in the Sind Canal are proceeding apace. "Associated Press" understands officially that the P.W.D. authorities hope to be able to shut off water in the course of the next few days.

About 1,300 men and 300 donkeys are engaged in the work and one Superintending and four Executive Engineers are supervising operations. If the water is not shut off there is danger of further breaches on the Sind canal or its branches. There is, however, no danger for the present of flood waters ever reaching Sukkur.—A.P.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

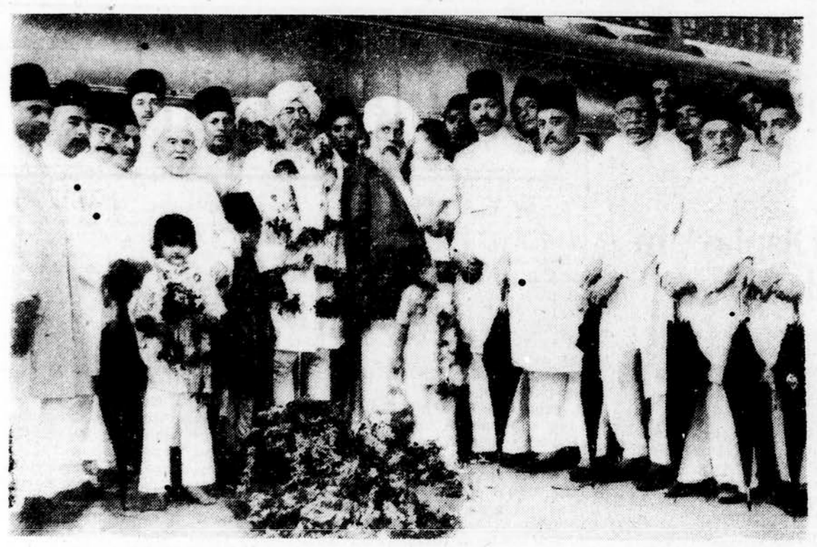
AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.



Ex-Talukdar of Sardargadh, Darbar Husein Yaver Khanji Sahib, who arrived in Bombay by Deccan Queen, was given a cordial reception by the Hindu and Muslim subjects of Sardargadh, and Bantva at Victoria Terminus on Monday. Among those present at the Terminus to welcome him were Messrs. Abdul Karim Haji Janmohamed, President, Meman Merchants Association, Habib Haji Abdul Latiff, Secretary, Meman Merchants Association, Seith Mohamed Ayoob, Abba Umar Hashim Mesia, Seith Ahmed Haji Hashim Mithawala, Seith A. A. Lodhia, Seith Khimchand Premchand, Seith Premchand Devchand, Munshi Fatehkhan, Editor, "Insaff" Darbar Sahib of Nakara Sherali Khanji and Ismail Noormohamed.
The Darbar Sahib shook hands cheerfully with all that were present. After presentation of garlands group-photograph was taken.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. N. Narang of 6/13th Frontier Force sailed for England on Saturday. Lieut. Narang is the son of Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, ex-Minister of the Punjab.

Capt. S. P. Bhatia, I. M. S., brother of Major Bhatia of Bombay, sailed for Europe to study senior course of Officer's Course at Milbank. Capt. Bhatia was posted in Lahore.

HERE is the story of a woman who had arrived at the point where she felt that "she had nothing to live for." She wrote:

"I was a wreck bodily and mentally owing to weakness and I felt as if I had nothing to live for. I began taking Sanatogen and after 4 days I felt a new woman. I began to look upon life in a different manner, with a brighter, happier outlook. My nerves have improved enormously, I feel stronger, my appetite is wonderful. My friends remark: 'You look just as you did before you had your illness!'"—Miss A. M.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Baxisingh Udamsingh, complainant in a case under Sections 324 and 114 I. P. C. recorded in the Gamdevi Section, who has been absent on the last three postings of the case, was arrested at Hoshangabad Jullunder District, on a bailable warrant, and was brought to Bombay today.

He was remanded at the Girgaum Court till tomorrow as he did not want to go out on bond.

Sorabji Jehangirji Nazir (24) was injured on his head while playing cricket on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday evening. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

An inquest will be held over the body tomorrow, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

Two employees of the "Art Advertising Bureau" are alleged to have been stabbed with penknives by two persons on Saturday in the Maharbowri section, following a dispute over the display of a board outside a sweet-meat shop. They were admitted into the J. J. Hospital.

Nadraj Krishna Iyer and Ratilai Chaganlal were released on bail till 4th July at the Girgaum Court.

Sutta Raid

Sub-Inspector Sattam of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided premises at Mantri Building, Girgaon, on Friday last.

Sagarmal Mahadeo and two others were arrested. A lot of sutta chits are alleged to have been found in a room. The officer broke open the doors and entered the room. While the officer was making the Panchnama he received several telephone messages showing that Sagarmal was accepting sutta bets through the telephone. Thousands of accounts were found written on chits.

The arrested men were placed before 6th Presidency Magistrate, and remanded upto fortnight.

The Lamington Road police arrested an alleged pick-pocket at yesterday's evening show of the Pathe Cinema. A search of him, it was stated, yielded a silver cigarette case, a fountain pen, and a razor-blade, generally used by pick-pockets. He could not give satisfactory explanation for the things found on him.

It is also stated that for nearly half an hour he was watched feeling the pockets of persons near the ticket windows.

Abdul Gafoor Khudabux the suspect, was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100, cash Rs. 50, till the 4th July at the Girgaum Court.

Suicide By Taking Opium

Jamshed Hormasji Balsara (22), a clerk said to be the brother of the youth (Gustad H. Balsara), who jumped into the Bassein Creek a few days back, living at "Green Field," Church Gate Reclamation, was found yesterday morning suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

Miss Nargish Framroz Pardiwalla stated at the inquest today that the deceased was a boarder in her mother's Hostel. His brother also was a boarder in the Hostel. The deceased was very much depressed over the disappearance of his brother a few days ago, he used to say that he did not like to live in this world any longer without his brother.

On Saturday, the deceased talked with witness and her mother till 10 p. m. and then they retired to bed. The next morning at 6 o'clock as the witness was passing by his room she heard him breathing heavily. she sent for a doctor, who said to them that the young man had taken opium.

A verdict of death by a suicidal dose of opium poisoning was recorded, at the Bombay Coroner's Court this morning.

Confidence Trickster

How a confidence trickster, said to be wanted by the Police for the last six months, was caught after he is alleged to have palmed off ordinary leaves to a man who was in desperate need of certain medicinal leaves, was narrated at the court of Mr R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, Bombay today, by the Dongri Police.

In applying for a remand of Sheik Mahomed Shafi Sheik Mukdoom, the police stated that they were on the look-out for suspect for the past six months as he was wanted in connection with several cases of cheating and theft that had occurred in several parts of the city.

On Saturday the complainant Dagdoo Usman went to Null Bazar to purchase some leaves for medicinal purposes. When he was told by the Shopowner that it was out of stock, the suspect, who was standing on the footpath, offered to procure them for him. He then took him to Northbrook Gardens, and after making him wait at the footpath for a while returned with some leaves which he handed over to the complainant on payment

The complainant later ascertained that they had no medicinal value.

Yesterday, the complainant met the accused at Null Bazar again, and reprimanded him; the accused asked him to keep his purchases in a shop, and he would go and get him the proper leaves. Soon after he disappeared.

The complainant after waiting for a considerable time went back to the shop and found that the suspect had made away with his newly made purchases.

He then reported the matter to the police who arrested him last night.

The suspect was ordered to be released on bail till July 4.

Congress Party Of Thana District Local Board

Formed At Meeting Of Elected Members On Sunday: Vartak As President

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 20.

A meeting of the Executive Body of the Thana District Congress Committee was held yesterday morning in the Gandhi Ashram, Thana. Mr. V. V. Kirtane occupied the chair.

A resolution congratulating the Congress Candidates who were successful in the recent Local Board Elections was passed.

It is understood that Mr. D. K. Kunte, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, had sent in his resignation of his office stating that owing to his various activities he would not be able to attend to his duties regularly. After some discussion, it is learnt, Mr. Kunte withdrew his resignation.

Congress Party Formed

It is believed that in the afternoon a meeting of the elected members of the Thana District Local Board was held in the Ashram under the presidentship of Sjt Shaukarrao Deo, Member of the Working Committee. A Congress Party of the Local Board was formed, and Mr. Govindrao Vartak, M.L.A., was unanimously elected President of the Party. It is clear now that he will be elected President of the Thana District Local Board. One secretary and two whips of the Party were also elected.

At night a public meeting was held in the open space in front of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Kirtane when Sjt. Deo spoke on the "Present Situation."

The condition of the Nawab of Tonk is much better now. Col. Khareghat, chief medical officer, Rajputana, who was at Tonk to attend on His Highness, has returned to Ajmer.

Four persons were injured in a tram collision which occurred at Byculla this morning.

It appears that a tram proceeding from Parel towards Bhendy Bazaar had stopped at the halting station in front of the Palace Cinema, Byculla. Another tram coming from behind collided with the stationary tram.

There was a violent jerk and the passengers got a good shaking; one of them was thrown off his seat and injured. The driver of the moving tram and two conductors were also injured.

All the injured were treated at the J. J. Hospital.

The traffic was held up for about half an hour.

OVER 82 MILES PER HOUR

Frenchmen Win Motoring Grand Prix

LEMAN, June 19.

The Frenchmen Chaboud and Tremoulet driving a Delahaye won the gruelling 24 hour Leman's Motoring Grand Prix covering approximately 1976 miles at an average speed of 82 M.P.H.

Serraud and Cabantous driving a Delahaye were second covering 1959 miles.

Prenant and Morel driving a Talbot were third covering 1839 miles.

ITALY BECOMES WORLD FOOTBALL CHAMPION

PARIS, June 19.

Fifty thousand including President Lebrun watched Italy beat Hungary by four goals to two in the final of the World Football Cup Tournament at the Colombes stadium.

Italy's dash and direct methods overcame Hungary's clever combination. At half-time the score was 3/1.

In the mid-week semi-finals Italy beat Brazil and Hungary beat Sweden 5/1.—Reuter.

NEW WALKING RECORD SET UP

PRINCETON, June 19.

Wayne Rideout of North Texas State Teachers' College established a world record covering 3 quarters of a mile in 3 minutes 13 seconds during the Princeton University invitation track meeting. The previous record was 3 minutes 14 seconds by the Belgian Josef Mostert.—Reuter.

Two Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation have given notice of a resolution proposing a civic address to be presented to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress, and that an expenditure upto Rs. 500 be sanctioned for the purpose. The Corporation will consider the motion on Wednesday next (June 22nd.)

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Harwood League Football

Narrow Victory For Cheshires

Lynn's Excellent Display In City Goal

The Bombay City, who were till lately, not faring very well and have only 1 point to their credit, gave a plucky display, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, at the Cooperage on Monday evening, when they went down fighting to the Champions, the Cheshire Regiment, by 2 goals to 1.

EXCELLENT GOALKEEPING.

Lynn, of the Bombay Customs, who kept goal for the losers, displayed outstanding form and was responsible for pulling his side out of fire on several occasions. The Cheshire's forwards found in him the most difficult custodian to beat and though they, time and again, got through the remaining defence they had to bow their head to Lynn.

After the Champions had done most of the attacking in the opening 5 minutes, the Bombay City were presented with a glorious chance, Grange, their inside-left, being the player to blame for not drawing home the advantage. Grange fumbled with the ball at a time when he had the military goalkeeper at his mercy at a near range.

CITY'S EARLY LEAD.

In the 8th minute from the start, Bombay City obtained the lead, thanks to Pickering, their pivot, who netted from far out. The ball struck the upright and entered the net giving no chance to Stubbs.

The Cheshires attacked desperately for the equaliser but Lynn came to the rescue of his side, saving one after the other, on three occasions, two fine headers from Keegans and one long shot by Blaney. The City goalkeeper kept up his 'sang-froid' and was alone responsible for preventing the Cheshires from scoring till a little later, when Keegans accepted a pass by Blaney and succeeded in beating Lynn to put his side on terms.

Following this the Regiment raided their opponent's goal but it was Lynn again, who proved a stumbling block in their way. The Bombay City custodian stood up to his task admirably and but for his cool-headedness in dealing with these onslaughts, the Champions should have established a big lead by half-time. Off a rising corner-kick Keegans headed in beautifully but Lynn jumped and fisted the ball away, to enable his side to share honour's with the redoubtable Cheshires for 30 minutes of the game.

EVEN EXCHANGES

Exchanges were even for about 10 minutes on resumption and both goalkeepers were tried in turn, till the 13th minute after the change of ends, when the winners forged ahead, a fine high centre by Pennington, being smartly intercepted and headed into the goal by Keegans. This goal earned both points for the Cheshires who continued to do their dangerous approach work and Lynn, at this stage, brought off two capital saves, the first from Keegans and the second from Benson, who dashed across with the ball and took a hard shot from about 25 yards out.

In the closing minutes the City got a scoring chance, when following a combined movement, Grange sent the ball across to Wilkins, after drawing out the goalkeeper but the latter failed to meet it.

The final whistle found the Cheshire Regiment winners by a narrow margin of 2 goals to 1.

RESULT.

CHESHIRES ..... 2 Goals.
BOMBAY CITY ..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

CHESHIRES: Stubbs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Charmley; Tesseyman, Sutton, Keegans, Blaney and Pennington.

BOMBAY CITY: Lynn; Almeida and Pope; Egerton, Pickering and Myers; McCarthy, Wilkins, French, Grange and Elkins.

REFEREE:—W. BRADLEY.

LINESMEN:—E. H. Moulton and Sheik Ahmed Din.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay United vs. Bombay Gymkhana at 5-50 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.
9-0 Telugu songs.
Indian Music.
11-30 Indian Music

p.m.
12-55 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 European Music 5-30 B. Sinhachulam Bhagwathar Telugu songs 5-45 Jeera Khan of Panipat Multani on sarangi 5-55 Air Chorus 6-5 Instrumental Duets 6-10 B. Sinhachulam Bhagwathar Melodies of Andhra 6-25 Readings from Hindustani Poems 6-30 Zohra Khatoon 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Behind Scenes. In the Laboratory talk in Marathi by K. S. Hirlekar 8-15 Pandit Rao Nagarkar 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Pt. Rao Nagarkar Marathi pad, pilu 9-30 News 9-45 It Might Be News to You by a Compositor (Cyril D'abreo).

Bombay I: Medium-wave

p.m.
10-0 Zohra Khatoon 10-25 Oriental Melody 10-30 Amembal Winker Rao 11-0 Close down.

Bombay II: Short-wave.

10-0 Dance Music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
7-0 'Ramayana' Katha 7-15 Mukerjee and the Sextet 7135 In Devotional Mood 8-0 Morning Melodies 8-20 Instrumental Solo 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

noon.
12-0 Devotional Deities.

p.m.
1-0 Light Variety.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.
6-0 Chughtai and his Octet 6-30 For Young Listeners 7-0 Vocal Variety 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Recital N. R. Vyas 8-15 School Broadcasting Talk in Hindustani by S. Ansori. 8-30 Bengal 9-0 Ghazals News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Harmonious Medley 10-0 Books review by H. Loukes 10-15 Harmonious Medley (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 Converted Try. By Capt. J. L. Hardy from BBC 6-30 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Light Variety 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Classical Concert 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Classical Concert (Contd). 10-55 News

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:
Transmission I and II: 19.8 m. 15,160 kc/s.
Transmission III: 31.3m. 9,590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s.
Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.
12-36 Short Vocal Recital 12-51 Francisco Casanovas, Weather 1-36 New Comers' Hour 5-6 Children's Corner 6-6 Nitai Ghatak 6-21 Rabindra Giti Basar 7-21 Chittaranjan Roy 7-46 Betar Orchestra.

a.m.
7-51 Use of Lotteries talk in Bengali by B. Ganguly 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Betar Orchestra 8-31 Shahjahan Bai 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 Armenian Trio 9-36 A Woman's Point of View. A talk by Alick Headwards 9-51 Variety 10-6 Stage Stars 10-21 Dance Music.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Lal Mohammad 6-0 Qadir Bakhsh 6-20 Ban ki Chirya 6-30 Zohra Jabeen 6-50 Lal Mohammad 7-10 Qadir Bakhsh and Lal Mohammad music 7-20 Jafar Khan: Clarionet 7-25 Zohra Jabeen 7-45 Readings from Selected Books 8-0 hour with villagers 9-0 Qadir Bakhsh Pattalwi News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Vocation and Avocation talk by S. M. Gilani 10-0 Lal Mohammad 10-15 Listeners' Letters 10-35 Do Alam ke Waris 10-45 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086, kc/s.

p.m.
6-30 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi of Hoshiarpur 6-50 Ahmadibai of Patiala 7-10 A Violin Recital: Purbi 7-15 Pt. Brij Mohns Joshi 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 A Bhajan Evening 9-30 Classical Music 8-45 Airvoice Orchestra 8-55 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Ahmadibai 10-0 Readings from Iqbal's Poetry 10-10 Bhajans 10-35 Sarangi Recital: Malkaus 10-40 Ahmadibai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.
6-30 Hasan Raza 6-55 Akhtaribai of Fyzabad 7-20 Rajjan Saheb 7-45 Gossip in History talk in Hindustani by H. Rizvi 8-0 Akhtaribai 8-25 Kajjan Saheb 8-50 Hasan Raza News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Poisoning talk by R. A. Gregory 10-0 Madhur Geet 10-25 Hasan Raza 10-40 Akhtaribai.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.

p.m.
5-30 Shrimati Jayammal: Vocalist 6-40 Air Carnatic Orchestra: Nalinakanti 6-50 S. Rajam: Vocalist 7-50 Piano, Flute and Violin: Kriti 7-55 Shrimati Jayammal: Vocalist 8-15 Art in Our Homes talk in Telugu by K. R. Rao 8-30 Shrimati Jayammal: Vocalist 910 Air Artist: Vocal 9-15 News, Weather 9-30 Fight for the Ashes talk by Hon. P. Subbarayan 9-45 Fritz Kreisler: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,950 kc/s.

p.m
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I 6-0 For Villager (Telugu) 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 9-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 S. Rajam: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Pianoforte Recital By Nina Milkina 8-0 Gibraltar dramatised survey by Taffrail Captain Taprell Dorling, 8-30 Milestones of Melody 9-30 News 9-50 Variety 10-10 Is There Life on Other Planets? talk by the Astronomer Royal, H. Spencer Jones, F.R.S. D.Sc.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

W. I. A. A. Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would any mercantile firm or a Board of Directors entitled to respect, give away Rs. 4,000 as bonus to its staff out of the net annual profit of Rs. 6,000? Yet the W.I.A.A. seem to be anxious to do so as revealed from its annual Report for the year 1937-38 recently published.

From the Statement of income and expenditure appended to the Report, the W.I.A.A. Magazine shows an income of Rs. 3,600 presumably from advertisements; but the actual cost of the Magazine has not been shown, one wonders why?

The reader is therefore left guessing as to what part of the expenses connected with the Magazine has been charged to Establishment or is included in the expenditure on printing and stationery or is covered by the charges on propaganda and publicity expenses which also include salaries. It is generally believed that the Magazine absorbs a substantial part of the total revenues. For whose benefit then is it maintained? Would any business organisation worth the name continue such a heavy recurring drain on its resources? This strengthens more than it dispels the bias existing in certain quarters that the W.I.A.A. is chiefly for the benefit of Anglo-Indians, some of whom find ready jobs on higher salaries than they would otherwise earn. For an organisation like W.I.A.A it should not be difficult to obtain a competent staff to run the Magazine as effectively if not better, at a lower cost and also effect a saving on stationery so as to save the members the drain to which their subscriptions are being put without any adequate return. A saving so effected could be utilised in some other and more useful channels of service to members. Then again there is a talk of a Country Club or a residential rest house to be run by the W.I.A.A. within easy reach of the city. This move also lends colour to the bias above referred to as being more for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian picknickers than the Indian section of members or the motoring tourists as such.

Dealing with finance the Report says "the establishment charges are higher than last year due to the increase in work resulting on account of the opening of the Area Office in Poona and Ahmedabad." Obviously this statement needs a thorough investigation. From the income and expenditure account appended to the Report it appears that there is an excess of expenditure over income to the tune of over Rs. 2,500 in connection with the office at Poona though in connection with Ahmedabad there is an excess of income over expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1,800 odd. No attempt is made to explain this though such explanation has become all the more necessary because of the repeated assurances given by the President and members of the Committee and the Secretary that both the branch offices are a success and balance their respective expenditure and are not a drain on the Head Offices.

Now that we are on the eve of the annual General Meeting, which is notified to be held on the 30th of this month, it would not be inappropriate to take stock of the working of the Association and to decide whom to vote for at the ensuing elections. The Report itself makes an interesting reading particularly in regard to the extent of its activities. But if one were to discard the usual window-dressing resorted to in the publication of annual Reports there are quite a few salient facts which demand careful consideration.

Will the Secretary give the required explanation before the date fixed for the Meeting?—Yours, etc.

MEMBER NO. 5246.

Physical Training In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The physical development of the school-boy is not now neglected after his completing the school course, in colleges, systematic organisation of games and sports is now a commonplace. Physical Education is made compulsory for the Intermediate Classes in almost all the colleges in Bombay, and gymnasiums are erected and playing fields are being provided. The University Sports Committee since 1927 is leaving no stone unturned to control and co-ordinate Inter-Collegiate Competitions. But the idea that most students are physically unfit for exercise purposes must be forgotten. A very large percentage of the medically unfit are thus classified because of eye, ear, nose tooth and postural defects. Regular physical exercises will not harm them but on the contrary it will help their general growth. Compulsory Physical Training may safely be introduced for all, and all colleges must appoint qualified physical directors who by dint of their ability, training and educational standard, may be able to attract even those not inclined to participate in games and sports.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has at least given a lead by spending a moderate sum of money in creating, equipping and organising children's and adults' playgrounds since 1924 in a few of the most congested localities of the city. If the Esplanade Maidan, the Oval and the Chowpatti shore are the lungs of aristocratic Bombay., these parks and playgrounds controlled by the Municipality are certainly the outlying organs which provide the tissues of the city with the ventilation they so urgently need. However, it is not possible to find out to what extent the slum-dwellers take advantage of these playgrounds.

There are about 20 parks and 30 recreation grounds and open spaces controlled by the Municipality. Out of these only 4 recreation grounds are under the supervision of qualified play leaders. To say that 26 recreation grounds and 20 parks are ill-supervised or unsupervised, is a sad commentary on the Municipal organisation of one of India's most leading port city

In addition to the above there are the Football, Cricket, Hockey Athletics, Tennis, Swimming, Volleyball, Boxing, Gymnastics, Physical Culture and other clubs in Bombay mainly reserved for those who can pay for their use. Their name is legion. Some are directly affiliated to the Western India Football Association, the Bombay Presidency Hockey, Boxing and Olympic Associations, and similar other parent bodies, but by far the greatest influence in the development of physique is exerted by the small private clubs that work unknown, unaffiliated and without the blaze of publicity. Only one who has seen the nooks and corners of the city can visualise and appreciate how the modest efforts of club organisers are effecting the development of vigorous manhood and womanhood throughout Bombay. It is but natural that a small number of high school students must be taking advantage of these organisations which to some extent help to overcome the shortcomings of schools.

Associations such as the Football, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Olympics and Boxing look upon themselves merely as organizers of competitions, and they do not carry on active propaganda on a wide scale to enlist the co-operation of the younger generation, and neither they assist struggling and inexperienced clubs nor make an attempt to develop activities in all the parts of the city. All clubs which exist for the organisation of physical exercises, gymnastics, wrestling, weight-lifting and Indian indigenous exercises and games are unfortunately not organised under a central organisation which can conduct training courses for-club leaders, issue information and advice, organise competitions and demonstrations and carry on propaganda to extend the scope of its activities.

Obviously play and physical training as a factor in national life has come to stay. But, what is more, it is going to develop enormously, and at a time when political reform, financial reconstruction and social and physical development are general topics of conversation, it is necessary to evolve some sort of a plan aiming at systematic development of the school children along well-thought-out lines. The movement in favour of physical training is found in all parts of Bombay and is keenly appreciated by the student world, but it is still almost wholly individual in character, and is poorly organised, equipped and financed. Leadership is inadequate and deficient. We should strive to make it a real national movement by strengthening its influences through fusion and co-ordination of efforts, by planning its activities, and by giving it a real place as one of the most important factors in the life of the Bombay school-child.—Yours, etc.,

E. J. S. RAM, B.A.,
Physical Director,
Nagpada Neighbourhood House,
Byculla, Bombay.

Resolutions demanding the amalgamation of Ajmer-Merwara with the United Provinces and opposing the imposition of Federation were passed at a village political conference held at Kekri near Ajmer, under the presidentship of Mr. Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava.

ACCUSED PRAYS FOR MERCY

Bombay Clerk Extradited From Mysore & Jailed For Misappropriation

Found guilty of a charge of misappropriation, K. S. Rajgopal, a clerk who was employed in the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, Old Custom House Road, was sentenced to suffer three months' Rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 155, in default to undergo three months further imprisonment, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

It was stated that the accused was entrusted with the work of receiving applications for registration and the fees, from nurses and midwives. During 1936 and 1937 he received various such sums which he either did not account for or accounted for only in part. In this manner he had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 755 during 1936 alone.

On January 11 this year Indirabai Chatri, a nurse complained to Mr. S. N. Majumdar, the Registrar of the Council that she had applied for registration sometime in November 1937 but had not received a badge till then. The accused came in, even when the nurse was there and handed in an application which he stated he had just received. The date had been changed from 11-10-37 to 11-1-38. The next day he sent in a note asking leave for two days and after that he sent in a letter of resignation.

Subsequent investigation revealed the extent of his misappropriation.

The accused was traced to Mysore and was arrested on March 18, in the Krishnarajendra Hospital where he was lying ill. He was let off on bail, was re-arrested on May 9 and was extradited to Bombay on May 14.

The Registrar of the Council and several nurses gave evidence in the case bearing out the facts stated above.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Taking into account the serious nature of the offence the Magistrate sentenced him as stated above.

SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL

PATNA, June 20.

Mr. Chatterjee, Vacation Judge of the Patna High Court, passed orders to-day in the application on behalf of Surajnarain Singh sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the S.D.O. of Madhubani for being in possession of one five-chambered revolver and five cartridges.

The applicant's sentence was reduced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one month's further imprisonment.

Surajnarain was an internee under the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act and was set free by the Congress Ministry sometime ago. —United Press.

Two women were seriously injured at the Jandiala railway station (near Amritsar) while attempting to get down from a moving train.

Rear Your Puppies ON LACTOL

Give Adult Dogs A Daily Drink Too

Nothing suits dogs better in a hot climate than a daily drink of Sherley's LACTOL. It keeps them fit and sprightly as nothing else can. Whereas much meat overloads a dog's digestion and overheats his blood —LACTOL, while giving him equally good *nourishment*, keeps his blood cool, his digestion working harmoniously, and ensures keen appetite, bubbling energy and high spirits. Rear your puppies on LACTOL—give adult dogs a daily drink too, particularly the sick, aged and invalid.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 22, 1357
Parsi: Deh 19, 1307
Hightide: 5-16; 17-12
Lowtide: 10-41; —
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Wednesday, June 22.

Second LL.B. and M.A. Examination Results, 2 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 4.40 p.m.

POONA LAW COLLEGE HOSTEL.—Mr. J. R. Gharpure Principal, Law College Poona will plant the first tree of the Students Own Gardens on Thursday (June 23), at 7-30 a.m.

INDIAN SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY

In commemoration of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor a free dinner was served to the inmates of the Indian Sailors' Home on June 9.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will be held at 12 Noon to-day (Tuesday), at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter I, Yasna Ha 28, stroubes 9, 10 and 11.

POSTAL NOTICE

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, writes about restoration of booking of insured articles for certain places in the Punjab and N.W.F. Circle:—

It is hereby notified that the restriction imposed on the booking of insured articles for the Jandola sub-office in South Waziristan under the Dera-Ismail-Khan head office has been withdrawn.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary Course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

The "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Cine Society writes:

A meeting of the Amateur Cine Society of India will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society: Agenda: 1 Demonstration of the Sub-Standard Pathe Talkies, 2. Miss Pramilla will give a short talk on 'Make-up for Movies' with demonstration, 3 Projection of films:

a. Safer Beckenham Traffic Safety film.

b Members' Films.

Members desiring to show their films at the meeting will please inform the Chairman of the Programme Sub-Committee Mr. A. J. Patel, telephone 40263 in advance. As it is our desire to have an up-to-date library of books on Amateur Cinematography, members will please let us know the names of any such books that are really useful. Members may also present to the Society's Library any books on Amateur Cinematography.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. N. E. Puram will speak on the art Education in the presidency in the Society's Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ENJOY! The pleasures of eating without suffering from a tyrannical stomach afterwards! BiSoDoL, the modernantacid, quickly relieves stomach disorders due to acidity.

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THREE SHOWS DAILY:
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EDGAR WALLACE'S THRILLER:
"DANGEROUS TO KNOW"
Gripping, Exciting Drama, with
AKIM TAMIROFF
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Charge of the Light Brigade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danger-Love at Work" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Magnificent Obsession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dangerous to Know." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Two Women." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Hurricane". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanku". Daily at usual time
REGAL—"Over the Wall." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Prisoner of Zenda". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prithvi-Putra". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

Reception to Prof. Barada Ukil of Bengal will be given by the Three arts circle and the private view of the exhibition of Historical Paintings by Sarada and Ranada Ukil of Bengal will be given at Tajmahal Hotel to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m.

THE KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The Hon. Secretary of the Kanara Brotherhood writes:

"The date for receiving applications for scholarships available for poor Kanaran Students in secondary schools in Bombay has been extended to 29th June 1938. All applications therefore should reach the Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon Bombay, on the prescribed form before the date."

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY

The B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd., Gross Receipts for May 1938.

*Electric Supply for May 1938 Rupees 7,91,415; up to the end of May 1938 Rupees 41,6?,434.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for May 1938 Rupees 6,48,207, up to the end of May 1938 Rupees 32,46,286.

Increase over same period last year up to the end of May 1938 Rs. 4,21,633.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Munshi To Inaugurate 1st Year Classes To-day

The Principal of the Sydenham College writes:

The courses of studies leading up to the B Com. degree of the Bombay University have recently been revised. Under the bifurcation scheme students can now join the College after passing the Matriculation Examination, and they are no longer required to spend one year at an Arts College as has been the practice hitherto.

As this is the first year in which students have been admitted to the College immediately after passing the Matriculation Examination, the Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi has kindly consented to inaugurate the sessions of the new First Year Commerce Classes on Tuesday 21st June at 11 a.m.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

The 'G' Ward Congress Committee Secretaries write:

The tenants of "G" Ward are requested to communicate to the Secretaries of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee the complaints regarding the insanitary conditions of buildings, rents etc. and to co-operate with 'G' Ward District Congress Committee in filling the forms issued by the Rent Inquiry Committee.

DRAMA OF ST. PHILOMENA

The Drama of St. Philomena at I. L. I. HALL Dabul will be staged on July 2, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for children and on July 3 (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the public in aid of "The Education Fund" of the Union of the Sons of Reis-Magos Bombay at St. Theresa's High School Hall, Swadeshi Mills Compound, Girgaum.

The drama will be staged under the patronage of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts S. J. Archbishop of Bombay The Very Rev Monsignor D. dos Remedios, B.A., J.P., Dean, Archdiocese of Bombay will preside on July 3.

Dr. Rashid's Appointment

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

It is understood that Dr. Rashid, who is at present working as the Publicity Officer of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, will be appointed to the post of Deputy Director of Public Information Department (Urdu Section) of the Government of the United Provinces, vice Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, who is reported to have tendered his resignation owing to continuous ill-health.—United Press.

Mr. Fazul Abdulla Dhanji sailed for Japan on Wednesday last for studying dyeing, bleaching and calico printing. Mr. Dhanji intends also to work as an apprentice in some of the textile mills of Japan after passing his examination in the College of Technology at Kirio.

BIHAR NUTRITION RESEARCH SCHEME

The following Press-Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

Work is in progress on the nutrition research scheme sanctioned by the Government of Bihar.

The food value of 40 common edibles in the province has been chemically estimated.

A dietary survey of the hostel students of the different colleges at Patna has been carried out and the data are being reduced. Side by side a study is being made as to the 'state of nutrition' of the college students. The data are still being collected.

DIETARY SURVEY

With the appointment of the staff sanctioned in the current year's budget from July next the dietary survey will be extended to the rural and industrial areas with a view to finding out the defects in the dietaries of the different social classes and groups and further if their diets can be balanced or improved without exceeding their respective budgets.

The chemist, when appointed, will assist the Nutrition Officer in finding out the food values of other edibles more exhaustively. The results will be made available to the public in the different vernacular of the province.

CHILDREN'S FOOD

A study of the 'state of nutrition' of the children of school-going age will also be taken up.

Heads of families and Superintendents of residential institutions, both public and private, will be given definite suggestions as regards the improvement of dietary if they enquire from the Officer-in-charge of the Nutrition scheme, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court issued a rule against Manekchand Balchand and others, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be proceeded against for contempt of Court.

The action was taken on the petition of Jehangir Shapurji Patel, proprietors of Jesopka Publicity Co.

The matter arose from a suit, filed by the respondents against the petitioner, claiming possession of a certain plot of land in which the Small causes Court had passed a decree in favour of the respondents.

Against this judgment, the petitioner had filed an appeal in the High Court, which is still pending.

The petitioner alleged that, though the High Court had ordered a stay of the execution of the decree pending disposal of the appeal, the respondents had granted licence to Art Advertising Bureau to put up boards for film publicity on the plot which was the subject-matter of the suit.

By so doing, it was alleged, the respondents had disobeyed the orders of the Court and committed contempt of Court.

Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for the petitioner.

Mayor's Rupee Fund Closes

Governor To Announce Lucky Numbers On Saturday

BOMBAY: June 21.

The Mayor's Rupee Fund in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund closed on Monday, June 20th.

The lucky numbers printed on the receipts given for subscriptions, will be announced by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Saturday when he arrives in Bombay in connection with the departure for England of His Excellency the Viceroy.

One hundred lucky numbers will be announced by His Excellency. They carry prizes ranging from Rs. 5,000 downward.

QUIT NOTICES ON TENANTS

Sequel To Complaints From "G" Ward To Municipality

The Secretaries, 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, write:

The 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has received a complaint from the tenants of "Sai Navalkar's Wadi" situate on the Gokhale Road (North) Dadar, against the landlord, Mr. S. D. Navalkar regarding filing ejectment suits against the tenants of the above premises on account of their complaining to the Municipality about the insanitary contion of the chawl as well as premises bearing No. 73B in the compound being unfit for human habitation. As the Municipality took no effective steps regarding the said complaints the tenants again complained to the Municipality with the result that the landlord, Mr. S. D. Navalkar, has served other tenants with the quit notices threatening to file ejectment suits. We hope and trust that Mr. S. D. Navalkar, who as we understand, is a Congressman and who was once a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will not adopt such attitude but attend to the legitimate grievances of the tenants.

We have also received other complaints from tenants regarding the exhorbitant increase of rents and undue harassment by the landlords.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute

The following students of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the First Examination of the Registered Accountants, held in April, 1938:

1. A.B. Khan, M.Sc., 2. B. H. Patel, 3. Y.T. Korke, 4. N.H. Modi, 5. F. K. Balsara, 6. K. Y. Wagle, 7. M.D. Wadia, 8. H.S. Banaji, 9. R.N. Kanga, 10. P.J. Karkaria, B.Sc., 11. D.C. Sooparivala.

Prabhakar D. Kasbekar, who came out first in the recent Matriculation Examination from the Karwar Hindu High School, scoring 585 out of 700 marks.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 20.

The following maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall for the past 24 hours were recorded at 8 hours this morning:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	93	80	—	0.5	−0.3
Amraoti	80	72	1.9	7.0	+3.0
Akola	81	71	1.6	8.6	+6.3
Ahmedabad	100	82	—	6.0	+3.4
Ajmer	102	82	—	3.4	+2.3
Ahmednagar	88	66	1.1	4.1	+0.2
Ambala	100	78	T	3.4	+2.4
Allahabad	91	81	—	4.5	+2.9
Benares	93	81	0.5	6.4	+5.1
Bareilly	86	76	0.3	6.5	+4.0
BOMBAY	86	79	0.2	22.4	+11.4
Bangalore	84	68	T	1.0	−1.4
Bhopal	85	76	0.3	10.1	—
Baroda	95	82	—	7.3	—
Belgaum	75	69	T	5.8	+0.3
Bahawalpur	95	77	—	0	−0.3
Bijapur	85	67	1.0	5.5	+2.7
Bellary	86	75	—	0.7	−0.7
Bhavnagar	103	82	—	5.3	+2.4
Chittagong	89	79	—	19.3	+6.2
Calcutta	89	79	0.7	4.6	−2.3
Cuttack	91	77	0.7	7.4	+1.8
Cawnpore	92	79	—	8.1	+6.7
Calicut	89	75	0.3	30.5	+5.4
Colombo	87	80	T	0.9	−5.7
Cheerapunji	76	67	0.7	99.1	+34.1
Cocanada	90	76	0.9	5.7	+2.9
Cochin	84	78	0.4	21.7	+1.6
Dehra Dun	89	71	2.0	8.1	+5.0
Delhi	97	78	—	0.5	−0.5
Dehra I. Khan	99	80	—	1.4	+1.1
Darjeeling	69	58	0.1	22.3	+9.0
Desa	103	82	—	2.4	+1.6
Dalhousie	—	—	—	6.7	+4.1
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	92	80	—	8.9	+5.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	69	0.1	3.5	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	106	81	—	1.5	+1.3
Indore	89	73	0.3	12.0	+8.5
Jhansi	87	78	0.5	6.6	+5.3
Jubbulpore	89	76	0.3	7.2	+4.1
Jacobabad	106	88	—	0	−0.1
Jaipur	99	77	0.7	4.1	+3.1
Karwar	82	75	2.5	26.6	−0.3
Karachi	91	84	—	0.1	−0.1
Kodaikanal	62	51	—	2.3	−0.5
Khandwa	82	72	1.3	10.4	+3.3
Lucknow	93	78	0.1	7.6	+5.8
Ludhiana	90	75	0.1	1.7	+0.8
Lahore	85	71	0.2	4.7	+4.0
Lyallpur	87	75	—	4.3	+3.8
Multan	89	79	—	1.2	+0.8
Mysore	84	68	—	0.9	−1.4
Madras	95	78	0.2	1.2	−0.1
Maymyo	—	—	—	—	—
Marmagoa	85	82	0.1	16.7	—
Malegaon	87	71	0.3	3.7	+0.5
Mussoorie	69	60	1.9	8.2	+5.9
Mahableshwar	67	61	7.8	49.8	+26.2
Murree	69	58	T	12.3	+10.4
Mount Abu	82	75	—	2.5	+1.0
Masulipatam	89	77	0.1	6.8	+3.7
Mandalay	93	79	—	3.9	−1.2
Mangalore	87	75	6.5	33.2	+6.1
Meerut	—	—	—	2.5	+1.5
Mercara	68	61	1.6	24.5	+1.6
Nagpur	84	75	1.1	8.3	+3.0
Ootacamund	60	52	0.1	2.7	−2.1
Patna	93	81	—	5.9	+2.3
Peshawar	97	72	T	0.7	+0.5
Poona	84	68	1.6	4.1	+0.7
Pachmarhi	73	69	1.4	10.5	+5.6
Port Blair	86	78	0.3	19.4	+5.6
Quetta	85	59	T	0	—
Ranchi	81	72	0.1	5.4	−0.8
Rawalpindi	90	71	—	9.7	+8.7
Rangoon	87	73	2.4	12.5	+0.9
Ratnagiri	81	75	9.4	44.7	+24.1
Rajkot	97	80	—	7.7	+5.6
Sialkot	86	76	—	4.3	+3.5
Srinagar	72	58	—	2.7	+2.0
Sholapur	82	69	1.7	7.0	+3.5
Shillong	78	63	—	12.3	+0.2
Simla	73	57	0.7	3.5	+0.3
Surat	93	82	—	12.9	+9.0
Salem	96	77	—	1.2	−1.0
Trichinopoly	95	80	—	1.5	+0.6
Trivandrum	84	76	0.2	5.5	−4.8
Vizagapatam	87	79	—	7.9	+4.5

T indicates rainfall from one to four cents.

POONA WEATHER SUMMARY

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

The low pressure area over the Central Provinces persists. The monsoon has been strong over the West United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the north Deccan and the west coast and generally active in the South Deccan, the North Madras coast, Central India, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, South Bengal and Assam. There have also been fairly widespread thundershowers over the region from East Rajputana to the extreme north, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Southeast Madras, Mysore, the East United Provinces and Bihar. Temperatures were markedly below normal in and around the Punjab and over the region from the West United Provinces to the North Deccan..

PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS

	inches.
Port Blair	1/4
Sibsagar	2
Dibrugarh	1 1/2
Silchar	1 1/2
Cherrapunji	3/4
Calcutta	3/4
Sandheads	3/4
Cuttack	3/4
Muktesar	2
Mussooree	2
Dehra Dun	2
Amraoti	2
Saugor	2
Akola	1 1/2
Khandwa	1 1/2
Pachmarhi	1 1/2
Nagpur	1
Hissar	3/4
Simla	3/4
Jaipur	3/4
Ratnagiri	9
Mangalore	6
Karwar	3
Jalgaon	2
Sholapur	2
Khandala	1 1/2
Mercara	1 1/2
Ahmednagar	1
Bijapur	1
Aurangabad	1
Nizamabad	3/4
Cocanada	3/4

Sum of rainfall amounts at 134 stations in the plains during past 24 hours:—

	inches
Actual	57
Normal	39

FORECAST UNTIL EVENING OF 21ST. JUNE:—The monsoon will be strong over the central parts of the country, the West Deccan, the West Coast, East Gujarat and East Rajputana and generally active in the East Deccan and Mysore, along and near the Western Himalayas and over the region from Orissa and Chhota Nagpur to Assam. Scattered rainfall is expected in East Madras.

Locally heavy rain is likely to continue on the West Coast another 48 hours and extend into the West Deccan.

Poona: Rainfall measured at 8 hours 1.59 inches; From 1st june 4.13 inches; Departure from normal +0.75 inches. Temperature: Maximum 84 degrees F.; Departure from normal —3; Minimum temperature 68 degrees F.; Departure from normal —6; Humidity at 8 hours 95 p.c.; Departure from normal +19 p.c.

Mahabaleshwar: Rainfall measured at 8 hours 7.80 inches. From 1st June 49.64 inches; Departure from normal +26.16 inches; Temperature Maximum 67 degrees F.; Departure from normal —; Minimum Temperature 61 degrees; F.; Departure from normal—; Humidity at 8 hours 100 p.c.; Departure from norml—.

Local Forecast:— Strong monsoon.

MONSOONISH CONDITION AGAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

After a day or two of sunshine, monsoonish conditions have returned. Throughout Sunday there was very little rainfall. This is in striking contrast with the heavy rainfall recorded on the same day last year.

The following figures show the rainfall for the day in 1937 and 1938 respectively:—Colaba, 3 inches and 20 cents; Fort, 5.15 inches and 1.3 cents; Byculla, 6.51 inches and 1.7 cents, Matunga, 4.77 inches and 3.3 cents.

But having started early the monsoon is keeping up its good start. The following is the total rainfall figures for 1937 and 1938: Colaba, 10.83 inches and 22.41 inches; Fort, 14.33 inches and 21.11 inches; Byculla, 11.15 inches and 22.03 inches; Matunga 8.89 inches and 17.55 inches.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, June 20.

The low pressure area in Central Provinces persists.

Monsoon has been strong in West United Provinces, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Central India, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, South Bengal and Assam. There have also been fairly widespread thundershowers in the region from East Rajputana to extreme North A few falls occurred in Gujarat South-East Madras, Mysore, East United Provinces and Bihar.

Temperatures were markedly below normal in and around the Punjab and in the region from West United Provinces to North Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Ratnagiri 9 inches, Mahableshwar 8, Mangalore 6, Karwar 3, Sibsagar, Muktesar, Mussooree, Dehra Dun, Amraoti, Saugor, Jalgaon and Sholapur 2; Dibrugarh, Silchar, Akola, Khandwa, Pachmarhi Khandala, Poona and Mercara one and half and Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Aurangabad 1. A. P.

HIS LUMBAGO WENT IN A FORTNIGHT

Never Felt So Well in His Life

NOW TAKES KRUSCHEN REGULARLY

Though he tried no end of so-called remedies, this man continued to suffer with lumbago for years. It troubled him, in fact, until he found the right remedy, the one that can always be relied on—Kruschen Salts. These are his own words:—

"I would like to tell you of the benefit I derived from taking Kruschen Salts. For some years past I have been a sufferer from lumbago. I tried no end of other remedies, but got no relief whatever until one day I saw Kruschen advertised and thought I would give it a trial. I did, and to my surprise the lumbago left me after taking Kruschen for a fortnight. I am now taking it regularly every day and never felt so well in my life."—W.K.

Why is it that Kruschen is so effective in keeping lumbago at bay? Simply because it goes right down to the root of the trouble, and removes the cause, which is an impure blood-stream.

Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness, and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Lumbago, rheumatism, headaches and indigestion all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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DANGER-LOVE AT WORK
20th CENTURY FOX

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Bandra Municipal School Board is striving hard to enforce compulsory primary education in its area. Primary education in this area has made a great headway and if the School Board carries on its work as it now does, the future of primary education is secure.

The School Board's latest move is the introduction of new by-laws for taking the census of children of school-going age within the Municipal Borough. At present the census is being taken according to the Municipal by-laws, Section 71, 73 and 74. As these by-laws are not quite suitable the new by-laws framed by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, have been considered by the School Board and are now to be put for the sanction of Government.

BANDRA'S GUILD FOR THE POOR

Besides its many activities in social life, Bandra has many charitable enterprises which render valuable service to the many destitute families not only within its area but also from its surroundings. The oldest of these organisation is the St. Anthony's Guild attached to the Church of St. Andrew.

The annual feast of the Guild's patron St. Anthony was celebrated on Sunday, with a Solemn High Mass in St. Andrew's Church, followed by a breakfast to the poor in the school hall.

In the evening there was held a special Divine Service which saw a crowded congregation. Monsignor D. Remedios, of St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum, preached an instructive sermon.

After the service a general meeting was held in the school hall, with the President of the Guild, the Reverend D. deSa, in the chair. The meeting at the outset passed the annual report and statement of accounts, then followed election of the secretaries and the committee, the meeting terminating with light refreshments.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1938

ADVANCE KHADI

The most striking feature of the work of the All-India Spinners Association during the year 1937 was the progress achieved in implementing Mahatma Gandhi's recommendation, which was accepted by the Association as its policy in 1935, that the wages of spinners should be raised substantially. The result of the steps taken in this direction in the years 1935 and 1936 was so encouraging that in March 1937. The Council of the Association advised the provincial branches to persevere in their efforts and gradually to raise the level of wages to a scale such as could enable each spinner's family to be properly maintained out of the earnings of its working members. Reference is made in the last Annual Report to the successive stages by which this policy of the Association has been carried out by its Maharashtra branch. As against the wage of an anna and a half, which was previously in vogue, that branch adopted in 1935 a standard of three annas for nine hours' efficient work. Later, this wage was paid for a reduced working day of eight hours, and subsequently a four anna minimum wage was paid to spinners at Saoli and Kirki for yarn with 80 per cent. strength. When the programme of increased wages was first launched fears were entertained that it would had to such an increase in the price of Khadi that sales would fall and ultimately the cash earnings of the spinners would be affected. These fears have been belied by experience. There has been no increase in prices in Maharashtra. Production increased in value from Rs. 2,98,542 to Rs. 3,53,040, and the value of the sales rose from Rs. 4,02,791 to Rs. 5,13,352. There could have been no better justification for the policy of higer wages.

Improved Efficiency

The growth in sales for all the provinces from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs and in the year's production from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs would not have been possible but for the adoption by the Association of a policy of insisting on maximum efficiency in all the aspects of the movement. The possibility for improvement in the various implements used and the skill with which they are operated have been properly investigated, although the Association recognizes that a still higher degree of technical efficiency is necessary to improve the quality and output of the yarn and the cloth and to enable a higher scale of wages to be achieved without raising the prices unduly. A sum of Rs. 98,658 was set apart during the year, as the nucleus of a fund which is devoted to the employment of scientifically trained workers capable of tackling the various technical problems in a manner suited to the conditions prevalent in the various areas of production. The workers are expected to study the implements and methods of production, to devise improvements in the existing implements, and to design new ones where necessary to secure efficient production. It is proposed to set up workshops at convenient centres for the manufacture of the improved implements at prices which will place them within the reach of spinners. The last stage in the programme is to hold demonstrations of the appliances in the homes of spinners and to instruct them in the proper handling and use of the tools. Good progress was visible in these directions in the year under report, and already steps have been taken to decentralize the manufacture of tools and implements so that the various centres have not to depend entirely upon the Khadi Saranjani Karyalaya at Sabarmati.

Fresh Impetus

These internal attempts at reorganization for more efficient service of the public were very opportune in view of the great impetus that the Khadi movement received during the year in the wake of the changes that took place in the political situation in the country. There was an increased demand for Khadi resulting in a larger turnover, and it may be hoped that the new born love for hand-spun and hand-woven fabrics is not evanescent but represents a genuine desire to aid in the revival of this basic national cottage industry. The more substantial gain is the acceptance by Government, in the seven provinces where Congress Ministries have accepted office, of their duty to encourage the industry and to assist in its expansion on well-ordered lines. Schemes were drawn up for the consideration of Congress Ministries and before the close of the year 1937, four provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and Orissa approved of the scheme and sanctioned grants aggregating to Rs. 2,26,886. The bulk of these grants are to be utilized in the form of a bounty or production—at the rate of one anna per every square yard of cloth produced. This serves as an indirect addition to the wages for the artisan engaged in the industry and thus facilitate by the expansion of the production. In addition to the grant of this bounty the schemes provide for the manufacture and supply of improved implements for the provision of trained instructors and workers and for the increase in the facilities for imparting instruction to spinners and other artisans. Provision has also been made for the extension of research work. And lastly, assurances have been held out for the purchase of Khadi for the clothing requirements of jails and hospitals and for the uniforms of peons and sepoys. All this represents a very much improved outlook for the revival of this ancient industry of our country and it is fortunate from the standpoint of national economy that the Association is so well-equipped—in the various departments of its activities and all over the country—has to be in a position to take the fullest advantage of this admirable opportunity for the furtherance of Mahatma Gandhi's plans for the enrichment and reordering of rural life.

Betrayal Of Trust

The correspondence between the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Imperial Bank of India regarding the Indianisation of the latter's staff, which we published yesterday, makes very revealing reading. It appears from the correspondence that out of a total of 202 officers in the higher cadre of the Imperial Bank barely 25 are Indians, which after so many years of the latter's existence is surely scandalous, as the Committee notes. More objectionable still is the refusal of the Central Board of the Bank to consider this question. They are even unwilling to give the necessary information in this connection. Considering that the Imperial Bank is not an ordinary private concern, the attitude adopted by the Bank can be rightly indicted as a serious betrayal of trust, as observed by the Merchants' Chamber. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee had specifically recommended that no further recruitment of non-Indians to the Bank's staff should be made except in special cases and with the approval of the Finance Minister of the Government of India. This suggestion seems to have been cooly jettisoned by the Central Board of the Bank, who profess to maintain an efficient staff irrespective of nationality. We have heard this sort of cant too often. The Board must learn without any further delay that it is perfectly possible to maintain efficiency even while rigidly adhering to the policy of Indianisation. Indeed the members of the Board would be convicting themselves of inefficiency out of their own mouths if even after all those years, they have not been able to train a thoroughly capable Indian staff. But how many members of the Central Board itself are Indians? And do the latter subscribe to the anti-national and ante-diluvian doctrine adumbrated by the Board? We would very much like to be enlightened on this score before reverting to this subject.

BASIC ENGLISH

Its Great Possibilities

(By RAMCHANDRA RAO PEDNEKAR, Director of Adult Education Classes, T. S. Youth Lodge, Bombay.)

One of the most astounding inventions of our century is Basic English. Its exponents, Richards and Ogden, deserve our gratitude. As a result of many years of research, they were able to give the world's easiest language. Their pains would be amply rewarded if Basic English would be adopted as a Universal language. They have followed the method of elimination. Basic English is a language of 850 words, and its grammar rules are only five.

Basic English is "English without tears". To our Indian students English is a great stumbling block to success in examinations. Despite many years' application to the study of English language, an Indian student is hardly able to speak and write correctly. There is something somewnere fundamentally wrong. Some educationists find fault with the methods of teaching English in Indian schools, and the teachers of English, the men on the spot with many feathers to their caps, shovel the blame on to the stuff the learners are made of.

Better English Without Tears

Very often the fault is obviously not the teacher's nor the learner's; it is inherent in the language itself. Its linguistic difficulties are many. Many English words are misused and misunderstood because they have the same sound as other words, but different meanings. English words transport the foreigner to the Land of Nod. He either learns by piece-meal with disgust, or gives it up totally with despair. The estrangement between English sound and spelling is notorious. Consequently, at the very outset English damps the enthusiasm of a beginner. To all these ills basic English, those fundamental words which are the bedrock of language—, is a great solution. It is not only "English without tears" but also "Better English without tears".

Step To Complete English

We are not unaware of the drawbacks of this language. Critics would say that Basic English unscientific as it lays its axe at the root of clearness and precision. It is true that words such as 'high round buildings' for 'tower', a non-basic word, fail to portray the pictures of 'tower'.

Yet how many good teachers would not take recourse to pictures or blackboard sketches, or awaken the pupil's memories of a tower they might have seen in the town, and then describe it as a "high pointed structure of a building". In the last resort, a vernacular substitute to draw pointed attention to the word is the surest procedure. Even if the learner picks up accidentally the word 'tower', there is no damage done to anybody's taste; for, after all, Basic English is a step to complete English. All that matters is the easiest way to learn English.

A Psychological Advantage

The Basic English way has a psychological advantage. Repetition of the same words in various ways catches the tender memories of children and also of those who had not an opportunity to learn English. All experienced teachers use, consciously or unconsciously, most of the Basic words in order to explain unfamiliar words such as accelerate, eradicate, tranquil, reclaim, dynasty, doleful, vivisection, veterinary, etc., etc. Therefore the Basic way of teaching English is not a new way altogether. A good teacher limits his expression of words to the vocabulary acquired by the student.

Need For Basic.

The need for Basic English is greater to-day than ever in a world which is a Babel of sounds. "The known are friends and the unknown are enemies," says a proverb. It is true as long as artificial barriers are put up between one nation and another for want of one common language for exchange of ideas as members of one human family. There is still a realm that man has to conquer, and that is a universal language,—the language of international commerce, the language of all radio stations and cinemas, the language of the school room, and, verily, the language of brotherhood of man, and the gospel of peace.

Mr. H. G. Wells foresees Basic English as a common language all the world over. Great philo-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

DEEPER THAN THE RATIO

Real Need Of The Villager.

(By K. G. Mashruwala)

The Ratio question has again become a subject of discussion. The process of reasoning necessary to be clear on the question is too complex for a common man to make it his own. The farmer can hardly have a right idea as to what the rate of exchange between the sterling and the rupee has to do with the price of his cotton and wheat. He only sees that his produce does not bring him a good money-value and that his condition gets harder and harder every year.

The Right Link

The rupee is linked with the sterling, and the experts demand that it should be linked at 1/4 and not 1/6. But is it not necessary that we go a little deeper into the question to see if the ratio to be fixed should be between the rupee and the sterling, or between the rupee and the produce of the land? Why should the well-being of the farmer be at all dependent upon the price of silver or gold or their paper representatives, even if his produce is to be exported?

Gold And Silver

Left to himself, the farmer would have attraction for valuable metals only in so far as they are of use as ornaments, and safe investment. If, after meeting his normal wants, there is a more-than-necessary balance in his store, he may go in for some gold and silver, not minding whether those metals are dear or cheap. But his day to day life and his occupation and employment would not be dependent upon these metals. But, now, these metals have become so important in his every day life that, though he can neither eat nor drink them, nor use them as seeds, raw products or implements of craft, nor see them with his own eyes such amounts of them as would make them water with their bright look, still it becomes necessary for him to get at least their paper representatives, and if he cannot do so in a simple manner in exchange for his produce, he has to get them even on interest?

Hoarding In Different Ways

The Indian has often been attacked for his foolish love of hoarding. I would desire an answer from experts about what the Governors of the Gold Reserve Bank and the State Banks of England, America and other gold-buyers do with their metals. Do they put them, i.e. the metals themselves, into fields or mines or factories? Or, is there any apparatus in their safes, which makes it possible for the metals to increase in weight in process of time? Or are they simply kept safe, (hoarded, as it is said when done by the Indian), so that in time of need they may be made use of for getting other requirements (probably articles of war)?

What Is The Cause?

It is necessary, indeed, that we become clearer in our economic ideas. For instance, it is necessary to have the right knowledge of the economic device which has been able to make the Indian get rid of his metals in spite of his great love for hoarding? Is it simply the ratio between silver and gold money? Even if it has had its part in the play, there is something other, which is more basic; namely, the making the money (whether silver, gold or paper) the only legal tender in payment of all debts. The farmer puts his seeds into his lands; they give him masses of grains, pulses, oil-seeds, cotton; they can also be made to give fruits and vegetables; but howsoever hard work he may do, he cannot make them give a grain of gold or silver, either minted or bullion, nor their representatives in copper, nickel or paper. But, still, Governments and their agents—bankers and money-lenders—say to him, "We shall take payment of revenue and debts in the form of Government-money only. Of course, we know you cannot make money; for that is a Government monopoly; but we put a certain amount of money in circulation and you can get it from the market in exchange of your produce. But we, on our part, will have only money and no other thing." It is like an author with a copyright of his book saying to his debtor that he would take in payment of debt only so many copies of his book, while keeping to himself the right of fixing its price and number.

The Right Ratio

It seems to me that in a Government and society based on this rule, whatever be the prices of things, the ratios between different currencies, and the rate of interest, the rewards and profits of labour must, in the end, always go to the persons and institutions having control over silver and gold, and money—truly or falsely—based on them. What is necessary is (i) to give back to the producer the right to offer things he can produce for making his legal payments and getting his needs of life; and (ii) to fix the ratio between principal kinds of land-produce and the money, (whatever it is made of), so that a rupee would representative of, not a certain amount of a metal or a metal-standard currency, but a certain amount of one or more cereals. In other words, the meaning of a rupee must not be so many grains of pure silver, nor so many shillings and pence, but so many seers of wheat or rice or jowar or bajri, which the farmer can produce with his labour, and pay with, if he cannot get at the rupee.

Note.—This article has been written as nearly as possible in Basic vocabulary.—K. G. M.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MARCHING UNCHECKED

Doctor Stoyadinovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister and Count Ciano the Italian Foreign Minister had two hours' conversation in Venice on Saturday last and discussed "political and economic collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia." This meeting emphasises one or two things. Yugoslavia, whose relations with Italy were once constituted entirely with watchful hostility, has been slowly inclining towards the latter through the pressure of international circumstances. Now she has completely gone over to Italy, politically and economically and the Little Entente is no more even in name. The reference to the "relief" of Italy from "the undertaking economically to help Austria" is an amusing example of making a virtue of necessity and suggests that behind the scenes the two friendly Fascist Powers are struggling with each other for hegemony in Eastern Europe. But—and this is the significant thing to note—together they are advancing easily and steadily. The menace of International Fascism is marching unchecked and triumphant. It is annexing, as it were, every country one by one.

DE VALERA TRIUMPHS

With only twenty-one results still to be announced, the state of Parties in Eire was Mr. de Valera 66; Mr. Cosgrave 39; Independents 7 and Labour 5. Mr. de Valera can fail to get a clear majority only if he loses, say 19 out of these 21 seats which, of course, is impossible. In fact it is practically certain that he will win at least another twelve seats or so. It is thus obvious that Mr. de Valera has achieved the comfortable majority that he sought and that no one except his opponents doubted. He has now a clear road to the goal which he has set up before him—we assume that the Anglo-Eire Agreement involves a moral obligation on the part of the British Government not to sabotage in the characteristic way Mr. de Valera's attempts to secure Irish unity. Mr. Cosgrave has been thoroughly defeated, which is welcome. But it is deeply disappointing that Labour has met an equally signal failure.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

"Progress," we are solemnly assured from London, "is being made with the proposal launched by the British Government for a small neutral International Commission consisting of competent officers to investigate any cases that might occur in Spain of bombing of non-military objectives," on a request by either side. This proposal has already secured the promise of co-operation by the British, Swedish and Norwegian Governments. A definite reply has not yet been received from the United States of America. But the American is sufficiently agreeable to it in that it has urged in the interim reply, the proposal should not be delayed pending a definite answer from it. Now all this is quite interesting and even splendid. But a few hundred more air raids will have occurred by the time the leisurely progress achieves a formal establishment of the Commission. And then how will the Commission help, when men like Mr. Chamberlain have cheerfully declared their inability to protect even their own nationals and interests, lest the conflict be extended? One good will, however, result from it. Rebel brutalities will be further exposed to the world.

"HOMOEOPATHIC HERALD."

In view of the great interest recently evinced in Homoeopathy, particularly in the Press and platform of this Presidency, we cordially welcome this new monthly journal, whose name is self-explanatory. It hails from Calcutta (84, Clive Street; Annual subscription Rs. 3, Post free), and is edited by a strong board among whom Bombay is well represented by Dr. L. D. Dhawale, M. D., President of the local Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association. In the words of the Editor the journal's "principal efforts should be to uplift the status of Homoeopathy to the level of the dominant school of medicine, to guard against its abuses and misuses and to carry its blessings to all parts of this great country." A perusal of the first few issues assures us that those worthy aims have been well kept in view. Such a journal will mainly serve as a clearing-house for the experiences of the homoeopathic practitioners and it will also help to stimulate true scientific research. Even the intelligent layman will find something of interest in the pages of this journal, which will prove popular as much among the public as in the profession.

Orissa Government's Deputation To Baroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We (Mr. S. C. Mahapatra and myself) paid a visit to Vyara public institutions. We saw the Library and the Primary School, the Raniparaj Hostel and the Mission of the Church of Brethren working in this area. Rev. Mr. Brookes showed us round the Mission Hostel, carpentry class, the school, the Girl's Hostel, the garden etc. Sj. Umedbhai Patel, the Navasari District Educational officer, has been kindly accompanying us. We are just leaving for Songadh. These areas are rather away from towns. They are set on the fringe of jungle areas, so to say. We were delighted to see in the Primary School of Vyara two lady teachers teaching in the primary classes along with male teachers, Maidenhood is a ban in our Society. But it is a pleasing feature to see that our widows are now coming up to take national service in the lines of teaching and medicine and so on. Hence one of the Raniparaj lady teachers at Vyara Primary School is a widow. The other has kept her maidenhood. We saw in the Mission compound two sections and quite separate also. The Raniparaj boys are put in charge of a male and the girls in charge of a female. The two compounds are separate and situated at a distance of about a mile. The American Mission has been thus doing good work in the midst of the Raniparaj people. They can do so because they have both the spirit to serve as well as funds the Indians also are coming up into the

(Continued on page 8 Col. 2)

WITHOUT COMMENT

London, June 19.

Lord Perth, the British Ambassador in Rome, met Count Ciano for three quarters of an hour to-day. Great secrecy is maintained, but it is understood that one of the subjects discussed was the possibility of the Spanish situation altering in such a way as to allow the Anglo-Italian Agreement into effect sooner"

Reuter

* * * *

Says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "The spirit of the Spanish people, their unconquerable will for liberty must be seen to be believed. People with such spirit and quality cannot be conquered and must triumph."

Oh, can't they and must they?

Well, Jawaharlal has not seen Mr. Chamberlain's will to Franco's licence nor his realistic spirit and quality

* * *

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is, we note, going about trying to induce Musalmans to join the Congress, bribing them actually with the possibility of their dominating over it.

This is an unfriendly, indeed, a distinctly hostile act and accompanied as it is by inducements of a particularly objectionable kind, this sinister attempt to corrupt Muslims must be met decisively.

* * * *

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was, of course, greeted wherever he went by anti-Congress Muslims pamphlets and, once, by brickbats and stones, too.

That is true, but it was all done in justifiable self-defence and it doesn't minimise the provocative character of Mr. Bose's campaign

* * *

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India met at Poona the other day and passed half-a-dozen resolutions concerning important political questions.

While they were at it they might as well have passed half a hundred resolutions.

* * *

But, we do beg them to be more considerate. One of their resolutions very nearly ended in disaster. According to it, "The Council resented Premier Chamberlain's statement in the Commons about Frontier bombing and demanded the appointment of a non-official Committee to review the Government's Frontier."

Eh? We mean it very nearly ended in disaster to us. For full thirty critical seconds we felt we were going to succumb to the severe shock that the resolution dealt us

* * *

By the way, it is a pity the Liberal leaders met just twenty-four too early.

Otherwise they might have sent a long cable of greetings to Mr. Cosgrave.

* * *

The 'Leader' of Allahabad quotes as authority Sir Cowasji Jehangir's opinion that the 'Times of India" is an "enthusiastic supporter" of Congress Ministries.

The 'Leader', of course, "will" circulate a libel uttered by a Fellow Liberal.

* * * *

But our contemporary does not stop at that. It must add a cruel joke of its own to Sir Cowasji's allegation against Congress Ministries. So the Ministry in U.P. is subjected to a denunciation on the basis of a criticism by an "enthusiastic supporter."

The next ought to be for the "Leader" to get Mr. Chintamani to compliment the "Pioneer" as an enthusiastic supporter of Congress Ministries and then to quote it because "its criticism cannot be dismissed as coming from an unfriendly quarter."

* * *

Italy Becomes World Football Champion

—Headlines to a Paris Cable dated June 19.

This is rather belated news, isn't it?

Italy became World Football Champion long ago when she kicked all the World Powers led by Britain into submission.

* * * *

The reporter limped in.

'Well,' growled the news editor, 'did you get the interview?'

The newsman pointed to a pair of black eyes.

'We can't print a pair of black eyes. Where's the story?'

The reporter lifted his hat and displayed a huge bump on his head.

'Look,' he repeated.

The editor went wild.

'What good is that?' he howled. 'We can't print things like that. Didn't you get the chap to say a few words?'

'Sure,' was the reply, 'but you can't print those either'

They Can't Be Conquered: They Must Triumph

JAWAHAR ON HEROISM OF SPANISH PEOPLE

Italian Prisoners Say "We Are Treated Perfectly Well"

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 19.

In an exclusive telephone message from Barcelona Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "The spirit of Spanish people, their unconquerable will for liberty must be seen to be believed. People with such spirit and quality cannot be conquered and must triumph.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed the Italian and German aviators who are prisoners in the Military Prison at Montjuich. They told Pandit Nehru: "We are treated perfectly well." Nehru visited the prison kitchen and exclaimed "These prisoners getting better food than most of Spanish people."

Senor Martini Barrio who is the Speaker of the Spanish Parliament gave a luncheon in Nehru's honour after which Nehru met representatives of the Barcelona press at Delvayo's residence. He told them, "I came here to bring greetings and congratulations of the Indian people to loyalist Spain. I take back to my countrymen the cordial greetings of the Spanish people."

JAWAHAR IN PARIS

PARIS, June 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived from Barcelona. He is broadcasting from Paris Radio Station at 10/00 G.M.T.—Reuter

WELL-ORDERED AIR OF SPANISH OFFICIALS

Jawahar On What He Saw At Barcelona

PARIS, June 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is spending two or three busy days in Paris before leaving for London. He will meet Indians in Paris as well as a number of political personalities. A reception in his honour will be given at 5 p.m. by the international Peace Campaign. Dressed in European clothes Pandit Nehru looked tired.

BOUND TO WIN.

When interviewed by Reuter on his experiences during the five days in Spain he said: "I was struck by the extraordinary conviction of everyone in Barcelona that the Republicans were bound to win. People there talk of war going on for another two years or so. I do not see how they will ever be subdued. They are becoming more compact and the army is better than it had ever been. I visited the headquarters of the so-called Anarchists and Republicans and they have all sunk their differences and now stand together.

BUSINESSLIKE.

I also met the Republican President, the Foreign Minister and the Catalonian President. I was impressed by the businesslike and well ordered air of the Government offices and officials. Every night I watched the bombardments. I was astounded by the calm way in which the population suffered them. I saw a number of German and Italian aviators, who were taken prisoners. They told me that they were very well treated. Their food was superior to that we were getting."

Pandit Nehru was particularly impressed by the Children's Homes and the amount of social work was prodigious.

AT THE FRONT.

"I went to within five kilometres of the front and met members of the International Brigade, all of whom were extraordinarily cheerful. Even the "lost" 43rd Division, parts of which I saw at Barcelona yesterday on return from France seemed to be cheerful."

Pandit Nehru added that he was spending three or four months in Europe to study the conditions in various countries in relation to Indian problems.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO IQBAL

Punjab Assembly Muslim League Party's Appeal For Co-operation

SIMLA, June 20.

Unionist members of the Punjab Assembly met yesterday evening at the residence and under the presidentship of their leader Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and discussed the business to be transacted during the Simla session of the Assembly.

Earlier the Muslim League group among Sir Sikandar's followers held a meeting at the same place and adopted a resolution condoling Sir Mohd. Iqbal's death.

The resolution was worded as follows:—

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of grief at the sad demise of Sir Mohd. Iqbal, whose international reputation and lifelong, selfless services to Muslims and the Muslim League had earned gratitude and affection of Muslims. This meeting feels that the sad demise of Dr. Iqbal has caused irreparable loss to this Province in particular and the Muslim world in general and appeals to all his admirers to cooperate with the movement for raising a suitable memorial to him."—A.P.

ALL ADJOURNMENTS TO BE OPPOSED

Punjab Ministerialists Decision

SIMLA, June 20.

The Ministerialist Party in the Punjab Assembly decided at a meeting held to-day, after the Governor's address, to oppose all adjournment motions so far tabled.—United Press.

Sir Shafaat A. Khan For Punjab 'Varsity Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The name of Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan is being freely mentioned in Punjab Assembly circles in connection with Vice-Chancellorship of the Punjab University.

Sir Akbar Hydari For Dacca Convocation

DACCA: June 20.

Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, will deliver the Convocation Address to the graduates of Dacca University on July 20 next.—United Press.

TOLL OF TRAIN CRASH

Seventeen Bodies Recovered So Far

CHICAGO: June 20.

Seventeen bodies have hitherto been recovered from the crashed train. In addition six are believed to have been swept away by the flooded creek.

The seventeen bodies were trapped in a submerged sleeping car.—Reuter.

47 INJURED IN TRAIN SMASH

CHICAGO: June 20.

Forty-seven persons were injured in the train smash.—Reuter.

Echo Of Train Accident In America

CHICAGO June 30.

Twenty-nine bodies have hitherto been recovered from the wrecked train which plunged into a creek near Saugusmont, 25 miles east of Milescity (Montana). The injured number at least 65.—Reuter.

'AUSSIES' ALL OUT FOR 303

LONDON, June 20.

In the match between Australians and Lancashire which commenced at Manchester on Saturday, Australians were all out for 303 in their first innings. Lancashire made 289 at close.

AUSTRALIANS (1ST INNINGS)
Continued from Saturday:

Hassett, b Nutter	118
Barnett, c Pollard, b Phillipson	9
Waite, l-b-w b Wilkinson	20
White, (not out)	12
McCormick, b Pollard	1
Fleetwood-Smith, absent	
Extras	12
Total	303

Phillipson took five for 93.

LANCASHIRE (1ST INNINGS.)

Washbrook, b Waite	7
Paynter, l-b-w b Waite	9
Iddon, c Badcock, b McCormick	44
Oldfield, c Badcock, b McCormick	69
Hopwood, (run out)	13
Nutter, c and b McCormick	4
Lister, (not out)	7
Phillipson, (not out)	4
Total at tea for six (Scores Incomplete.)	169.

WHEN VICEROY AND GOVERNORS GO ON LEAVE

New Procedure Of Handing Over Charge

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The "United Press" reliably understands that a new procedure will be adopted in connection with the assumption of his charges by the officiating Viceroy and Governor-General of India, as well as the Acting Governors of Bengal and Assam, when His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow proceeds on leave.

It is learnt that as soon as Lord Linlithgow sails from Bombay on June 25th next, telegraphic intimation will be given and Lord Brabourne, the present Governor of Bengal, will be sworn in and the Oath of Office will be administered to him in Simla by Sir Mahomed Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court. The charge will be handed over to His Excellency by telegraphic intimation.

Similar procedure will be adopted simultaneously in the cases of the officiating Governors of Bengal and Assam.

When Members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy were proceeding out of India, either on leave or as representatives of the Government of India, they generally used to hand over charge of their office by telegraphic intimation on their leaving the shores or soil of India.

Similar procedure was being followed while they landed in India and took over charge of their office.—United Press.

BRITAIN AND INDIAN COTTON

Lancashire Delegation Waits On Board Of Trade Chief

LONDON, June 20.

The Cotton Trade Deputation is waiting on Mr. Oliver Stanley, President, Board of Trade, to-day on the question of Indian Trade, consisting of the recent Lancashire Delegation to India, Sir William Clareles, Chairman of Lancashire Committee on Indian Trade relations, Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Lancashire India Cotton Committee, and other principal cotton merchants connected with the Indian trade.—Reuter.

Von Cramm Withdraws Appeal

BERLIN, June 20.

Von Cramm has withdrawn his appeal against the sentence passed on him.—Reuter.

FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCE

Andhra M.L.A.s To Speak In Telugu In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, June 20.

Some Andhra members of the Madras Legislative Congress Party propose to raise, at the meeting of the Party to be held next month, the question of the members speaking in their own mother tongue in the Legislatures, irrespective of their ability to speak in English.

These members consider that, by insisting upon the members to speak in their own mother tongue, they would be focussing the attention on the question of the formation of linguistic provinces.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, in anticipation of the members of the House speaking in their respective (Tamil, Malayalam, Canarese and Telugu) tongues, is deligently studying, with the help of experts, these different tongues to understand the speeches. His own language is Telugu.

The demand of the Andhra members is a sequel to the mandate of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to the Andhra members of the Assembly and Council insisting on their delivering speeches only in their mother tongue, namely, Telugu.—United Press.

FROM "DRY" TO PROHIBITION

Govt.'s Modified Plans For Ahmedabad: Premier Optimistic

POONA: June 20.

Plans for the inauguration of Prohibition in Ahmedabad are understood to be now complete, and a formal announcement may be made in a couple of days by the issue of a comprehensive communique setting forth the details and also giving the exact date.

It is understood that the delay in the inauguration will be more than justified by the thoroughness of the Government plans, the rigour of the measures and the completeness of the whole scheme which has been overhauled.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

It is reliably learnt that the scheme is considerably modified and has been made more rigorous. From a mere "dry" area Ahmedabad may hereafter bid fair to become a full-fledged Prohibition Centre. From the Collector to the labourer, if they want to drink, they cannot do so, unless they apply for it previously and they cannot treat friends, even though they themselves have drink. This, it is understood, is due to a novel scheme of permits, temporary, of course, proposed to be issued to those who "cannot give up drink suddenly."

Permits will be given to those, who apply for the same and make such declaration to the Prohibition Advisory Committee, composed of 30 members, drawn from all communities, castes and interests in Ahmedabad, which will scrutinise all applications and make other enquiries before granting them. Permits issued will be liable to cancellation at any time, without notice and will also specify quantities to be issued.

MODIFIED PLANS.

According to the modified plans it is stated no liquor will be sold and stocked within a radius of five miles. Within the next two mile radius, shops, licensed for it will sell liquor in sealed bottles, only to those possessing the necessary permit, in specified quantity. Beyond this area lies the wet country.

The changed Prohibition plans include even medicated wines and "Drakshasavas," which, although they require no special permit, will be sold only to those producing doctor's and Vaid's prescriptions and then, too, one bottle at a time.

That Prohibition may be inaugurated on June 20, it is stated, was a surmise based on the fact that liquor licences will be renewed every month on the 20th. Within another month, Prohibition will be a settled fact and Government will invite applications from those who cannot give up drink. Special forms, it is understood, will have to be filled up by those wanting to continue drink and submit the same to the Advisory Committee, who will take action after inquiry.

PREMIER OPTIMISTIC.

The Premier, the Hon. Mr. Kher, who returned here yesterday from tour in Ahmedabad interviewed said that Ahmedabad was now ready for Prohibition and added that the enthusiasm of the public was great and he was hopeful of complete success of the Government plans.

Dr. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health, whose plan it is to make Ahmedabad an unqualified success, expressed his confidence that full public co-operation would be forthcoming and that he was hopeful that Government would be able to do away with permits early. At any rate these will be valid till the end of the Financial Year, when Government will review the whole situation in the light of experience.—A.P.

A fatal bus accident occurred on Sunday afternoon on the Ravi Road, Lahore, in which the victim was a five-year old Sigh girl, who it is stated was crossing the road along with some other children.

Don't Wreck Pact On Spanish Rocks

ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS

Count Ciano Tells Lord Perth Not To Permit Attitude Of France To Stand In Way

LONDON, June 19.

Lord Perth met Count Ciano for three-quarters of an hour in Romo. Great secrecy is maintaine d, but it is understood that one of the subjects discussed was the pos sibility of the Spanish situation allowing in such a way as to allow the Anglo-Italian agreement to come into effect sooner.

The report of the conversation which occurred between Count Ciano and Lord Perth on the subject of the Spanish War and the Anglo-Italian Agreement is being closely considered in London.

No information is available with regard to the contents of the report but steps which were taken by Count Ciano in approaching Lord Perth are regarded as proof of the keen desire felt in Italy to bring the Agreement into effect at the earliest moment.

The British view is that the first requisite must still be withdrawal of volunteers which can only occur after agreement in the Non-Intervention Committee.

It is understood that the view expressed by Count Ciano during his conversation with Lord Perth was that Italy had done everything possible to secure the necessary conditions for the ratification of the agreement it seemed, therefore, in the Italian view, unreasonable that the Pact should be held up by the attitude of France and the alleged continuance of the arms export across the Pyrenees to the Republican Spain.

While there is no news that any official steps are being taken in Rome to make the Anglo-Italian Agreement operative, there is no doubt that Italian opinion strongly favours any move to secure immediate effectiveness of the Pact which, it is felt, that it should not be allowed to be ship wrecked on the rocks of the Spanish situation.

Tuesday's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee is awaited keenly and it is thought that it may result in a provision of means for a making the agreement operative shortly.—Reuter.

PERTH VISITS CIANO AGAIN

ROME, June 20.

Lord Perth visited Count Ciano this morning. The meeting lasted an hour.

It is understood that the Spanish question was discussed in all its aspects in view of the desire on both sides that the Anglo-Italian Agreement should be brought into force as early as possible.—Reuter.

REBEL WARNING TO PIRATE SHIPS.

BURGOS, June 20.

A warning that the rebels would destroy contraband carrying pirate ships wherever they met the ships, was given by Senor Suner, rebel Minister of the Interior, in a speech here [illegible]er

German Consul's Denial

CALCUTTA: June 20.

The Consul-General for Germany states that in response to his query he has been informed by his Home Government that there is no truth whatsoever in the report that Castellon or any other place was bombarded by German warships.—United Press.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Budge Beats Gander: Ghaus' Fine Drives: Filby Loses Heart

LONDON, June 20.

Wimbledon opened in glorious and sunny weather.

In the first round Budge beat Gander Doer, the Cambridge all-rounder, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, Henkel beat Bull (Great Britain) 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

GHAU'S BEAT BRAUW.

Ghaus Mahomed (India) beat Brauw 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Ghaus made many fine drives from baseline and took his opponents difficult service well

Gopfert beat Y. Singh (India) 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. Singh took time to find his touch and frequently committed errors but brought off many cleverly placed shots, when he ventured to the net. Gopfert led 4—1, in third and 4—1 in four set. Singh put up a fine struggle in the final set but Gopfert always led. Singh's service being weak in this set.

FILBY LOSES HEART

Austin beat Filby 4—6 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Filby who is future British Davis Cup player almost caused sensation on the centre court. In a match full of thrills and brilliant tennis, Filby's powerful service and forceful returns put Austin out of his stride. Filby led 3—1 in fourth set but Austin braced himself and made beautiful cross-court drives and passing shots. Filby seemed to lose heart thereafter.

SAWHNEY BEATS LUCKING.

S. L. R. Sawhney beat Lucking 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

Sawhney's kicking service was often untakeable Sawhney also excelled with drop shots, volleys and smashes. Though he did not reveal his best form his occasional spurts of brilliance showed what he could do when extended.

VISITORS TO SHEGAON

WARDHAGANJ, June 20.

The delegates of the Hindustani Talimi-Sangha visited the Shegaon headquarters of the Sangha on foot and had a discussion with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the latter's scheme.

The Hon. Mr. R. S. Shukla, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, saw Gandhiji to-day. He also met the teachers of the Vidya Mandir and Wardha scheme training class.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj attended the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee meeting yesterday.—United Press.

STRIKE NOTICE ON CORPORATION

Workers' Union's Protest Against Non-Redress Of Grievances

MADRAS: June 20.

A decision to give a month's notice of their intention to go on strike from August 1st was taken at a meeting of the Madras Corporation Workers' Union on Saturday. The reason for the notice of strike is the alleged indifference of the Corporation authorities to the representations made by the workers about their grievances.

This Union represents about 6,000 workers.—A.P.

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REVENUE BOARD TO GO

Bihar Retrenchment Committee's Recommendations

PATNA: June 20.

The "Searchlight" understands that the Retrenchment Committee, appointed by the Bihar Government, has arrived at some tentative proposals. One of the most important among these is the abolition of the Board of Revenue.

It appears that the proposal is likely to be given effect to without delay, and that, it will result in a larger saving than the abolition of the posts of four Divisional Commissioners in the Province.

In that case, the work done by the Board of Revenue will be divided between the Commissioners and the Government.

As regards the hearing of Revenue appeals, etc., they might be referred to a Special Board, constituted for this purpose, consisting of the Commissioners and Senior District Magistrate.

Another important proposal engaging the Retrenchment Committee's serious consideration is the amalgamation of the offices of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Inspector-General of Prisons and the Director of Public Health.—United Press.

NAZI EXECUTIONS FOR HIGH TREASON

BERLIN: June 20.

Three men and one woman aged 28, all from South Germany, were executed after being convicted of high treason. The woman was accused of passing military secrets to high Communist functionaries abroad.—Reuter.

Kennerley Beats Burkeby

MELBOURNE: June 20.

In the Empire Billiards, Kennerley beat Burkeby by 1,436 points to 1,073.—Reuter.

TOKIO TO REPAIR YELLOW RIVER BREACHES

TOKIO: June 20.

The Yellow river breaches will be repaired within a month, given good weather, according to the Japanese engineers, who state that repairs are being carried out with the aid of Japanese troops and local inhabitants, working under constant Chinese fire.—Reuter.

HANKOW ASKED TO SURRENDER

PEIPING, June 20.

A peace feeler which, it is generally agreed, has the Japanese influence behind it, has been issued by the Japanese-controlled Provisional Government declaring that it would take a century to recover from the horrors of war and appealing to Hankow leaders to acknowledge defeat and urging them to cease war immediately.—Reuter.

FOUR JAP SHIPS SUNK

HANKOW, June. 20.

Airforce headquarters claim that Chinese 'planes sank 4 Japanese warships in the Yangtse near Anking.—Reuter.

INDIAN HUME PIPE CO. STRIKE CALLED OFF

Manager Accepts Workers' Demands Provisionally

JAMSHEDPUR: June 20.

The strike in the Indian Hume Pipe Company, Ltd., has been called off to-day, following the provisional acceptance of the workers' demands by the Manager, subject, of course, to the confirmation of the terms by the Head Office in Bombay.

Prof. Abdul Bari, Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and Messrs. J.N. Mitra, John and Kartar Singh, Labour leaders of Jamshedpur, resumed their negotiations with the manager of the Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., to-day. They were successful in making the manager accede to the demands of the labourers of the Company.

As a result of the satisfactory settlement of the dispute, the strike was called off to-day and the workers have resumed work.

The terms of the settlement include re-instatement of victimised men, recommendation by the manager of the Company to his head office in Bombay, provision for leave, Provident Fund, bonus, general increase in salaries, security of service, as well as payment for the two days they were on strike. The terms are subject to confirmation by the Head Office.—United Press.

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Assess Inam And Watan Lands

M. P. C. C.'s Recommendation To Bombay Ministry

PLAN TO ENROL TWO LAKHS CONGRESS MEMBERS IN MAHARASHTRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail).

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met at Saswad (a small town 18 miles away from Poona on the Poona-Sholapur Road) on Sunday, June 12, Shri K. M. Jedhe presiding. Ninety-three members from different districts were present, prominent among them being the Premier Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Messrs. Shankerrao Deo, N. V. Gadgil and Achut Patwardhan. Hon. Mr. Latthe and Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, also attended the meeting on special invitation.

The Premier and his colleagues were enthusiastically received and greeted by the members, the local Congress workers and the peasants from the surrounding villages. Under the auspices of the Purnadhar Taluka Congress Committee, the Premier unfurled the National Flag and was garlanded on behalf of several institutions.

CONTROL OF D. L. BS.

The M. P. C. C. had met to discuss quite a lengthy agenda, the important item being to devise and set up a machinery to supervise, guide and control the work of the Congress Party in the District Local Boards. The Local Board Elections are over and the Congress has secured decisive majority in all the nine districts, where the elections under the new Act took place. The M. P. C. C. has set up a Board of Control consisting of Messrs. K. M. Jedhe, Shankerrao Deo and N. V. Gadgil. The functions of the Board are defined in the resolution.

By another resolution, the Committee suspended the Congress membership of those, who contested the Local Board elections, violating the Congress pledge, for five years and appointed a Committee of Messrs. Deo, Gadgil and Jedhe to inquire into the election disputes and irregularities.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

The Committee by another resolution has set up a Labour Conciliatory Board consisting of Messrs. T. S. Jadhav, D. N. Chowdhary, P. H. Patwardhan and T. R. Deogirikar. This Committee is not meant for taking any initiative in the labour organisation nor it is to arbitrate in the labour disputes. The primary function of the Committee is to investigate the grievances giving rise to industrial strife and try to negotiate amicable settlement wherever possible.

ASSESS INAM & WATAN LANDS.

THE COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED TO THE MINISTRY BY ANOTHER RESOLUTION TO ASSESS THE ALIENATED INAM AND WATAN LANDS.

THIS SOURCE OF REVENUE, IT IS ESTIMATED WILL ADD ABOUT A CRORE OF RUPEES (96 LAKHS APPROXIMATELY) TO THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

The Committee felt that the Inam and Watan rights created by the sanction of the British Rule are obsolete and as such any progressive administration should abrogate them. The Committee, however, requests the Inamdars and Watandars to surrender their Inam and Watan rights in the interest of the masses without offering resistance, looking to changed circumstances in the country.

SOCIALISTS' AMENDMENT TURNED DOWN.

The Committee next turned to the question of reduction of the burden of land-revenue. The resolution on this subject recommends to the Congress Ministers to reduce the rate of assessment in view of the price depreciation. The second part of the resolution requests the Congress Ministry to undertake a legislative measure at an early date to inquire into the burden of debts of the peasantry and recommends that the rate of interest in no case should exceed 6 per cent.

This resolution was moved by Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, M. L. A. (Ahmednagar) and supported by several speakers.

The Socialist amendment suggested that Congress Ministry should devise means to give substantial reduction in land-revenue in the next budget as promised in the Election Manifesto.

This amendment provoked a heated debate. In a speech supporting the main resolution Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Member of the Working Committee exhorted the leftists in the House not to show distrust in the Ministry or try to bind the hands of the Cabinet. "The premature crisis", he said, "will not bring us nearer to our goal. Undoubtedly, the mass initiative is welcome; but the final catastrophe should be planned and predetermined."

In supporting the amendment, Messrs. Achutrao Patwardhan and Laxman Shastri Joshi placed before the meeting the leftist point of view.

After two hours' discussion, however, the Socialist ammendment was negatived and the original resolution was carried.

By other resolutions the Committee exhorted the Congress Committees and Congress workers in the Province to maintain Congress discipline, enrol two lakhs Congress members and to encourage use of Khaddar and Gramodyog products.

At the close of the meeting, the President Mr. K. M. Jedhe reviewed the work of the meeting and appealed to the members to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

CALCUTTA, June 19.

It is understood that the Government of India have enquired of the Provincial Governments in India about the desirability of revising the memorandum regarding regulations applicable to commercial travellers in India issued last time in the year 1933 by H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India.

The memorandum gives instructions, to commercial travellers about passport regulations, licences for articles, taxes, customs duties, and information about dutiable and non-dutiable articles, exportation of imported samples, samples retained in India, Octroi duties and railway fare, concession and facilities.

The following are described as the privileged countries wherefrom articles liable to customs duty, imported as commercial travellers' samples or specimens (whether or not accompanied by the commercial traveller), are temporarily admitted without payment of the duty to which goods are liable, subject to the amount thereof being deposited in cash or secured by bond before their delivery out of the official charge; British Empire, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Republic of Estonia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxemberg, Morocco, (French Protectorate), Norway, Persia, Rumania, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis (French Regency).—United Press.

Orissa Government's Deputation To Baroda

(Continued from Page 6).

line and toeing Christian Missionary movements at several places.

We leave for Songadh to see something of the work there. The Baroda State has introduced Hindi into the Primary Schools in the top classes since 1923 or so. The talking or conversation method is adopted. From whichever point of view we see and study the Baroda Free and Compulsory Primary Education Movement and the Library movement we are lost in wonder for the great conception of the Maharaja of Baroda. The lines are set. Now much depends on the quality of men in charge of these two educational movements.—Yours, etc.

L. N. SAHU.

Member, Servants of India Society, Cuttack.

Vyara, June 16.

The All-India Students' Federation is sending a strong delegation to the forthcoming session of the Second World Youth Congress, to be held from August 15 to 24 at New York.

AHRARS AND CONGRESS

Executive To Negotiate With High Command, If Occasion Arises

LAHORE: June 20.

The question whether the Majlis-i-Ahrar should join the Congress or not is reported to have been discussed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Majlis-i-Ahrar.

The Associated Press understands that the Working Committee decided not to carry on negotiations in the matter with the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, but it was further decided that, if an occasion arose for such negotiations, these should be carried on with the Congress High Command.—A. P.

"BOARD TO ADVISE C. P. MINISTRY"

Bajaj To Be President And Biyani To Be Secretary

NAGPUR, June 19.

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting to-day passed a resolution approving the constitution and functions of a new body calling "Nag-Vidarbha-Koshal Joint Board," of which Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is the President and Mr. Brijlal Biyani the Secretary.

The three Presidents of the three Provincial Congress Committees together with three elected members, one from each province, will constitute the Board, the functions of which have been defined as "to help the C. P. Ministry to make suggestions to them and also to acquaint the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee with the working of the C. P. Ministry."—A. P.

The Central Trade Unions Regulations, 1938, having application to trade unions whose objects are not confined to one province, has been published.—United Press

Syt. Balkrishna Sharma, President of the Cawnpore Congress Committee.

ACCEPT GOVT. RESOLUTION ON LABOUR COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Pt. Balkrishna Sharma, President, City Congress Committee, Cawnpore, has issued the following statement regarding the resolution of the U.P. Government on the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee's Report.

At long last the U. P. Government resolution on the recommendation of the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee's Report is out. The very fact that the Government took a long time to announce their decision shows how anxious they were for an understanding between the disputant parties. This delay can only be interpreted as arising from Government's desire to allow sufficient time to the employers to make up their mind as to how best they could implement the recommendation of the Rajendra Prasad Committee. But the thing was not to be. Government therefore could not withhold any longer their decision on such vital a issue. The High Finance clearly appears to be utterly ignorant of the present trends in the working class movements. But one has to face the realities of the situation. I would therefore earnestly appeal to the Employers' Association of Northern India to accept Government's resolution on the Enquiry Committee's recommendations.

No Abolition Of Surcharges

Govt. Of India Turns Down Karachi Port Trust Board's Proposal

KARACHI, June 20.

It is understood that the Government of India have declined to sanction the proposal of the Karachi Port Trust Board to abolish surcharges on certain commodities, passed by the Board a few months ago.

The Government of India, it is said, have informed the Board that in their opinion prospects of trade for the current year are not so rosy and hence the Board should not be in a hurry to reduce or abolish surcharges.—United Press.

BASIC ENGLISH

(Continued from Page 6).

sophers once cherished a wish that every civilized nation would adopt a universal language. This splendid aspiration is being realised by the construction of Basic English. However Utopian and visionary the project may appear to the present generation, at some future stage in our higher civilization attempts to adopt a universal language will be crowned with success.

Basic English is of paramount utility to India. Indian vernaculars will be given an impetus to progress, if English becomes an auxiliary language. Also it will be a 'golden age of union and harmony' in the history of humanity when man and man will interchange thoughts through a common language—Basic English.

Bengal Ministerialists Will Not Tolerate Cabinet Crisis

Commend Example Of C. P. Govt. In Patching Up Their "Domestic Quarrel"

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The return of the Premier Mr. Fazlul Huq and other Ministers to Calcutta from Darjeeling during the week-end has been followed by a series of informal conferences between the Ministers and the members of the Coalition (Ministerial) Party, a large number of whom have already assembled here from respective districts in response to an urgent party whip.

The main topic of discussion in these conferences has, of course, been the threatened ministerial crisis arising out of the manifestation of serious differences between the Minister Mr. Nausher Ali and other Cabinet colleagues of his.

Although the decision which may have emerged from these conferences is still kept a closely guarded secret, the United Press has reason to believe that these mofussil members of the Ministerial Party made it clear to both the Premier Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Nausher Ali that they would not tolerate any ministerial crisis being precipitated at this stage over what might at best be characterised as "a domestic quarrel" among the Cabinet ranks.

C. P. MINISTRY'S EXAMPLE

They are further understood to have requested their Premier to follow the laudable example of the C. P. Ministers who recently settled amicably their internal quarrels with a view to averting a ministerial crisis.

Such definite and unambiguous indication of their mind by the rank and file of the Coalitionists, particularly their younger section, seems to have produced a sobering influence on all members of the Cabinet and induced them to make serious efforts to compose their differences with the result that it is now permissible to state that the threatened ministerial crisis is not going to materialise in the immediate future at any rate.

This view of the situation is corroborated by the fact that at the instance of some prominent members of the Coalition Party a meeting was arranged late last night between the Premier and Mr. Nausher Ali when avenues of reconciliation are understood to have been explored.

Although it cannot be said yet that the differences have been adjusted ministerial circles appear to be optimistic that by the time Lord Brabourne leaves for Simla on June 23, some workable understanding between Mr. Nausher Ali and the Premier will be arrived at and a ministerial crisis averted.—United Press.

Nausher Ali Interviews Huq

CALCUTTA, June 20.

With the arrival of Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Judicial Minister, and Mr. M. B. Mullick, Minister in Charge of Co-operative Credit, this morning from Darjeeling, the return of the Bengal Government from the hills is now complete.

The other Ministers had arrived day before yesterday. Lord Brabourne will return to the city tomorrow morning.

Immediately after their arrival the Home Minister and several of his colleagues were closeted with the Chief Minister discussing, possibly, the controversy relating to Mr. Nausher Ali, Minister for Public Health.

Mr. Nausher Ali had an interview with the Chief Minister for about ten minutes late last night at the latter's residence.—A. P.

DECISION DEFERRED TILL TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The controversy relating to the Hon. Mr. Nausher Ali, Minister for Public Health, was the subject of prolonged discussions at a meeting of the Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly held to-night.

Addressing the meeting, which was attended by most of the Muslim Ministers, excepting Mr. Nausher Ali, the Chief Minister the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq explained the constitutional position, and maintained that he had every right to ask any member of his Cabinet to submit his resignation, whenever he thought it necessary.

COMPROMISE MOVE?

There was a proposal, which was adopted at an earlier informal meeting of some of the members of the Party, that the Chief Minister be requested to grant Mr. Nausher Ali an interview so that a settlement of the tangle might be arrived at, it being mentioned that Mr. Nausher Ali was also agreeable to it.

While accepting the suggestion Mr. Fazlul Huq said that he did not want to aggravate the situation, and was always prepared for a compromise provided it was honourable and it did not in any way affect his privileges and prerogatives as Chief Minister. He, therefore, adjourned the meeting till 8 a.m. to-morrow before which it is expected, the proposed meeting between Mr. Nausher Ali and the Chief Minister will take place.—A.P.

PROGRESSIVE GROUPS

Editor And Public Man Tilt At One Another

Debate On "Press Is A Curse And Abomination"

"TO ENLIVEN THE MONSOON," as the President put it, a debate was raised on the proposition: "THE PRESS IS A CURSE AND AN ABOMINATION," at Green's Restaurant on Monday evening. It was held under the auspices of the Indian and European Progressive Groups. Mr. Rashid Ali Baig presided.

A large number of guests were present. Sir Homi Modi moved the proposition and Mr. Francis Low, Editor of the "Times of India" opposed it. The sense of the House was, however, not taken, although discussion, within a prescribed time, was invited.

MODY'S HIT AT PRESS

Opening the debate, Sir Homi Mody said that by reading a number of books on journalism, one was inclined to believe that Press wielded an enormous civilising influence on our lives. But it was only sheer overwhelming conceit on the part of the writers, who wrote on their own mission, which otherwise had no pedigree of ancient tradition. The only thing that the Press did was to advertise itself, through the medium of its columns.

Referring to "news columns," he said that one found in those columns the achievements of science and philosophy and no prominence was given to the misery and sufferings of the common men. Usual topics and personalities like Mussolini and Hitler and their doings adorned the front pages. This was entertaining for certain types of people, but the average man was not interested in them.

In the news columns there was also an element of snobbishness and the writers wanted the backstair chat of nobility. Reporters were sent to lift the veil on the family life of people and public was regaled with their scandals. To the more morbid among the readers were retailed the stories of murders and executions, with all sorts of revolting details.

HOW MODY LOOKS AT EDITORS

When one thought of editorial columns, one thought about the editors who had some burning convictions, living laborious lives, working in some remote garrets and giving generally an appearance of mystery. The speaker thought that nothing could be more divorced from truth than such a belief. Editors in flesh were either too old and pompous or too secluded in their habits to know anything about the world except what they read in their own papers.

The Editors generally were pandering to mass hysteria, and he cited the example of British Newspaper Editors, who accepted the conquest of Abyssinia as a "fait accompli."

The only domain in which the editors could do any good by influencing public opinion was in Foreign Affairs and High Finance —topics about which public knew nothing.

One thing Sir Homi admired in them was their adaptability and he had always looked upon them as masque brothers with an outfit for every occasion. He assured the audience that those editors were very like themselves, but only a little more pig-headed.

The most important feature in modern newspapers was the advertising section which controlled the paper and provided its revenue. Through its instrumentality, the paper traded on the credulity of millions of men and women. In London alone it was stated that thirteen million pounds were netted by newspapers through advertisements.

HE LONGS FOR OLDEN DAYS.

"Our Grandfathers he said managed to live happily without the Press and I cannot see why the present generation cannot do so without it."

The speaker thought that Democracies would be much happier without the modern Press. One result of the absence of Press in the country would be that fewer speeches would be made. He wanted to know in this connection why people wanted to make speeches at all. Nine out of ten speeches were too silly for words and most of these speeches were straightened out the next day in the newspapers. In certain cases these speeches were written out by somebody and the speaker did not understand all that he spoke.

TIRADE AGAINST PAPERS.

He wanted the people to make a new-year resolution that each one of them would not buy another newspaper except for wrapping something in, that he would not look into its news columns, because it was half rubbish and half lies, that he would not go into its editorial columns, because they were there to justify the editors' existence and that he would not read its advertisements, because they gave imaginary cures for diseases, which they did not possess —and so God help us!

Putting his case for the opposition, Mr. Francis Low, observed that Sir Homi had said enough to convince him that he (Sir Homi) had not only bitten the hand that had fed him but that he had absolutely made a meal of it. It was necessary to discover the reasons for the amazing and extraordinary attack Sir Homi had made.

Who was Sir Homi Modi, the speaker asked. He was a public man. And who was a public man? A public man, the speaker added, was a public nuisance.

Going into the genesis of those so-called public men, one could find at the beginning a perfectly ordinary, respectable citizen. Later on he would manage to convince himself that he knew other peoples' business and that he could manage it much better than they did. In order to get to be known by the public, he would seek the assistance of the Press. Editors and newspapermen being men with kind hearts, agree to give him a certain amount of support if he could cure certain troubles of the people. But after a time the public would discover that that so-called public man, that public benefactor was a fraud, a snare and a "delusion". When they reached that stage, the public would ask the editors to rid them of that incubus.

There were two ways in which the Press could deal with such public nuisances. In the first place they could publish articles showing him up as a fraud and a "delusion" which he was. Then he would approach the editor—and they addressed the Editor always as Sir—telling him that the articles published were atrocious and that they deserved replies. Then he became a bigger public nuisance.

POTENT WEAPON.

The second method adopted by the editors was to ignore him—and that was a potent weapon in the hands of the Press. Then this man's weapon would be to abuse the Press and he would use unfair, exaggerated and ridiculous epithets about the Press.

Some years ago, a certain gentleman used to receive tremendous attention at the hands of the newspapermen in Bombay and his picture used to appear almost every day in the newspapers. The speaker asked why that public man's speech did not appear in the newspapers now and why his picture was not to be seen. When one answered that question, one would know why a certain public man attacked the Press to-night, Mr. Low concluded.

After Mr. J. Rainer spoke in support of the proposition, Mr. D. F. Karaka, opposing it, remarked that Sir Homi Modi was once a young man. He sat astraddle the fence, waiting for the iron to enter his soul. One day that iron did enter his soul; it was as if humanity was uprooted. He then sat on the tight rope of the Government, where he balanced himself on one leg; then came down on the greasy pole of Liberalism, where he did not remain very long; then again he danced on the fringe of the Congress, where he found the bricks too hot and finally landed in safety on the blanket of his own independence. This was the daring man of the flying trapeze. But that was not politics; it was acrobatics.

NEED OF PRESS.

One thing that newspapers should do was to foster in the public a feeling of nationalism. The present generation did not require Press to inform them but it was essential that the future generation should have an authentic record of the history of India.

Mr. Nemenyi, lecturer in Economics in a college in Calcutta, said that there was much superficiality in the Press of to-day.

Mr. W. W. Russel, M.L.A., siding the opposition, referred to several books written by prominent journalists and concluded that such journalistic experience was extremely valuable.

FINGERS ON WORLD'S PULSE.

Mr. Low, summing up on behalf of the opposition, said that newspaper Press, good or bad, represented the public which read it. It might at times do foolish things or adopt a policy, which might not be quite clear, but it certainly had got its fingers on the pulse of the world.

Replying to the debate Sir Homi said that it was possible to get round the Press as there were rival newspapers and with regard to the remark that editors were always addressed as Sirs, he asked, amidst laughter, whether they could be addressed as gentlemen. He could look on his photo on newspapers twenty years ago and that photo bore an air of innocence but knowledge of the world and the Press had now scored his soul.

C. P. & BEHAR MUSLIM NATIONALISTS TO CONFER

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

The idea of holding a Muslim Nationalist Conference is welcomed by Maulana Chiragudin Vice-President of the C. P. Mahakoshal Congress Committee and Mr. Abdul Gaffar, a prominent Congressman of Saugor.

The Congress organisation's failure in getting adequate representation for Muslims in local bodies election is having its repurcussion in Berar. The Secretary of the District Muslim Mass Committee Amraoti also welcomes the proposal for a Conference.

In all probability the Conference will be held at Wardha and Maulana Azad will be requested to preside over the same. The dates will be the same when the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. will meet.

Local Muslims have promised full co-operation and help.

BLACK FLAGS GREET C. R.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 19.

Black flags were waved by some persons alleged to belong to the anti-Hindi movement, when the Premier the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was returning to Golden Rock in a car.

Again when he was proceeding to Dr. Rajan's residence there was a similar demostration near the Head Post Office. The police however controlled the crowds at both the places and nothing untoward happened.—A. P.

Forward With Mass Contact Programme

Congress Told To Leave Jinnah Alone: Bombay Sheriff On League's Pretensions

Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, Sheriff of Bombay, in a statement says:—

I have carefully gone through the correspondence released by Mr. Jinnah for publication on the recent talks for the settlement of communal question.

In the first place Mr. Jinnah claims that the National Congress shall recognise the Muslim League as the sole body representing the Muslims of India. I doubt if Mr. Jinnah himself believes this as true. But even if Mr. Jinnah chooses to be blind towards the existence and influence of other equally powerful and pro-nationalist Muslim organisations so well-known to everybody who knows anything of Indian politics, I think it would be sheer moonshine to call upon others to close their eyes too. Apart from this such a recognition, if at all, must flow from the inherent strength of the body itself. It must also have a proud and unique record of past and present services rendered to the community it claims to represent. Mr. Jinnah knows that his League miserably fails on either of these tests. The League has no programme for the amelioration of the Muslim masses. At present it has attracted some self-seekers and title holders to itself who have always one eye on monopolising the League and the other on bargaining for loaves and fishes with the Congress, and who represent none except themselves. But for this common bond of apparent unity between them they appear to be strange bedfellows, and I am afraid, not two of them will agree in their view on any other communal or national issue. Evidently, Mr. Jinnah, it seems, has got to waste all his energy and time in keeping this strange assemblage together for the time being and run the show as long as he can.

It is, therefore, natural to find nothing new and refreshing in his view in this correspondence. All that he does is feebly to point his finger to the oft-repeated and out-of-date fourteen points of his and some newspaper reports of his speeches mixing them with the attitude of a bully which reveals his mental condition due to the cross-currents in the League itself.

The creation of a hitherto non-existent Council responsible only to himself looks like a mockery of the Muslims of India.

The violent outbursts against the Congress and its leaders even in the midst of the negotiations is yet another proof of the mental condition of Mr. Jinnah at present.

To my mind the need of the hour for the Congress is to vigorously concentrate on mass appeal amongst the Muslims and mass propaganda by leaflets and newspapers enlarging upon the Congress policy on the questions of language, Communal Award, representation in the Services, constitutional guarantees of culture, religion, etc., and the uplift of the masses and the economic amelioration of the masses so that the confidence of nationalist and independent Muslims may gain a fresh impetus and encouragement.

Side by side the Congress must courageously brush aside the claim of Mr. Jinnah and his followers to be the sole spokesmen of the Muslims and approach with firmness those leaders who have made real sacrifice for the Muslims from time to time and who are silently watching the farce of Mr. Jinnah at present.

Sedition Trials, House Searches And Restraint Orders

Civil Liberties Under Provincial Autonomy And In Indian States

The Indian Civil Liberties Union has issued the following bulletin containing a list of infringements on Civil Liberties during the last month:

House Search

(1) Jullundar (Punjab) police raided on June 6, the house of Mr. Tirathram Secretary, Congress Committee, Kartarpur, in search of proscribed literature believed to have been brought in from other provinces. (2) Batala (Punjab) police searched the local Ahrar Office and the house of Haji Abdul Rahman, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Mohamad Shouque and two others, in connection with a booklet "Yad Raftgar" published by the local Ahrars. (3) Hazara (N.W.F.) police is alleged to have raided a number of Congress Offices in the rural area seizing Congress registers and occupying the Congress stage at Gada-Sherwar village where a public meeting was being held.

SEDITION.

(1) Dr. Gurbax Singh Sant, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested on May 2 by Amritsar (Punjab) police on a charge of alleged sedition under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code in connection with a speech which he had delivered in the village of Harsa Chhina on 4th April last. (2) Mr. Tukka Ram Sukhan, Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Socialist Party was arrested on May 9th by Amritsar police for an alleged objectionable speech delivered by him recently at Moga. (3) Mr. Makhanlal Sen, General Manager of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," Calcutta (Bengal), was sentenced on May 30 under Sec. 124-A, I.P.C., to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250/- (4) A charge under Section 124 A (Sedition) was framed on June 7 against Mr. Satyendra Chandra Majumdar, Editor and Mr. Suresh Chandra Battacharjee Printer and Publisher of the Ananda Bazar Patrika" for editing, printing and publishing an article in the issue of March 2 last entitled "The condition of Political Prisoners in Midnapore Jail."

RESTRAINT ORDERS.

(1) Fifteen Congressmen belonging to Madura Congress circle, Jhansi District, (United Provinces) were served with a restraint order under Section 107 C.P.C. to keep the peace for one year for alleged preaching of violence and promoting class war between landlords and peasants. (2) Notices under Section 107 C.P.C. have been issued against a number of Kisans including a Congressman by the Deputy Commissioner, Unao. (3) Mr. Arjundev Kapur, Chairman, Doaba Political Conference, Mr. Shivraj Kapur, Chairman, Political Prisoners' Relief Conference and Mr. Vishnu Dutt, Chairman, Students' Conference to be held at Banga (Punjab) from 24th to 26th June were arrested on the 7th instant under Section 332 I.P.C. (causing hurt to deter public servant from duty). This brings the arrests in connection with conference activities to five. (4) Ch. Gharib Ram, a leading Congress worker in Sonipat Tahsil has been served with a notice by the District Magistrate to appear before him on June 2. Mr. Ram had visited several villages in the District for Congress propaganda. (5) Pandit Salig Ram Prashar, General Secretary, Congress Socialist Party, Hoshiarpur, (Punjab) has been served with a notice by the District Magistrate to appear before him on June 1 in connection with the annual report of the Party. (6) Mr. Birendra Nath Chakravarty of Serajganj, a recently released detenu, has been served with a notice by the local Intelligence Branch asking him not to associate with any person or association connected with the subversive movement against the Government. (7) A number of released detenus of Rajshahi (Bengal) have been warned by the Superintendent of Police to notify their change of residence in case of temporary absence within 24 hours. A released detenu who leaves his usual residence for a period of 24 hours or more or when such period of absence falls between sunset and sunrise must report his change of address (8) Messrs. Thandoman Madangopal, Ghulal, Pirasdilal, Barkhandilal, Gangaram, Unrao Singh, members of Hodol Congress Committee, are under arrest on a charge of rioting. (9) The Political Agent at Kalat as District Magistrate has passed orders under Section 144 C.P.C., forbidding holding of the political conference for a period of one month which had been advertised to be convened at Pellpat during the first week of June. The order further prohibits party of five or more persons detaining at Pellpat during that period (10) Chaudhri Mohammed Abdul Rahman, a member of the Punjab Assembly and nine other Congress workers have been arrested under Section 342 I.P.C., (wrongful confinement).

EXTERNMENT ORDER.

(1) An order was served on May 2nd by the Bengal Government on Mr. Sachindranath Sanyal, ex-Kakori case prisoner prohibiting his entry, residence and stay in Bengal for an indefinite period. (2) Sachindranath Bakshi ex-Kakori case prisoner was served with an order under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act on May 17 externing from the province. (3) Similar orders it is reported have been served by the Bengal Government on the other ex-prisoners, Messrs. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Bhupendra Nath Sanyal Manmath Nath Gupta and Govinda Charankar. (4) Mr. Jogendra Shukla, one of the political prisoners recently released by the Bihar Government, was served with an order on May 28 by the Bengal Government under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act prohibiting entry into the province. (5) Delhi Government have served an externment order on Mr. Chamanlal Azad of Batala (Punjab) a Regulation III prisoner, recently released, requiring him to leave Delhi Province within 24 hours. (6) Mr. Ramjilal, a prominent political worker of Ajmer, who was for sometime in Delhi, was served with an order asking him to leave Delhi Province within 12 hours as "he has acted in a manner prejudicial to public peace"

RAIKHAKHOL STATE.

An ordinance has been promulgated by the Dewan of the State prohibiting the assemblage of five or more, the collection of any subscription for any purpose, and inducing any person to pay such subscription. The ordinance synchronised with the enrolment of members of the Orissa States' People's Conference.

BAMRA STATE.

It is reported that for the crime of becoming members of the Congress a few were assaulted and were afterwards sentenced to various periods of imprisonment ranging from three months to three years.

KENNYHAR.

Police dispersed an innocent village meeting called to protest against the heavy taxation and present a memorial to the ruler. A few, it is reported, were arrested and detained in jail for eight days without any warrant or charge. They were afterwards released with a warning not to take part in subversive movements. A notice prohibiting meetings for a period of two months was passed.

HINDOL.

Mr. Bhagirathi Misra while enrolling members for the Orissa States' People's Conference was arrested by the police and detained without food, it is reported, for three days. His membership book and other papers were confiscated and he was released with orders to report every day to the police until his case is disposed of

NILGIRI STATE.

(1) An ordinance known as the Nilgiri States Regulation III of 1938 says that no procession shall be allowed to pass in any part of the State without the permission of the Dewan. Nilgiri State Regulation I and II were published in our last Press Communique. (2) The State by an order dated 27 May last have forbidden the entry into the State of "Krishak" a weekly newspaper. (3) Mr. G. Panda, Secretary, Balasore Students' Association, and two other students Mr. C. Misra and P. Agasti who went to Nilgiri State for furthering anti-illiteracy campaign organised under the All-Utkal Students' Federation have been arrested.

"Federation An Attempt To Crush People"

Mohamud-uz-Zaffar Explains How Constitution Was Enacted To Strengthen Hold On India By Splitting Up Country On All Fronts

Mr. S. Mohamed-uz-Zaffar, Editor, "National Front" spoke on the subject of Federation last Sunday at the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

The speaker said that the movement of the Indian People for emancipation from British Imperialism and for a democratic government had grown rapidly during and since the war. Evasion of long-standing promises and high-handed repression by imperialism, coupled with the growing economic burdens on the people led to direct actions in 1920 and 1930-31 and 1932-33. The consciousness and organisation of the masses developed as a result of these struggles.

British imperialism was facing International political difficulties. The rise of German Fascism, the restlessness of Italy and the aggressive policy of Japan in China heightened the danger of War. At the same time capitalism underwent a sharp decline after a brief post-war boom, and the general economic depression settled over the world and increased the social conflicts and political tension.

In these circumstances British imperialism was anxious to safeguard the imperial interests in India through political, economical and financial control over India and also wanted to shift her own economic burdens on to the Indian people. In time of crisis. And to satisfy all those factors the new constitution was evolved.

The idea behind the new constitution was to split the Indian people geographically, socially and culturally into water-tight blocks, each block hostile to the others, so that no united effort may be possible against imperialism.

Further a semblance of popular government was given to lure in the National democratic elements and fix them up in to the imperialist machine. At the same time, anti-national reactionary elements were raised to importance to act as further checks to the National movement. British imperialism's "vital!" interests were directly safeguarded by being placed in the direct charge of the Governor-General. Finally the Governor-General and the Local Governors were given emergency powers which amounted to absolute dictatorship.

After describing in detail the provisions of the federal scheme and their implications the speaker referred to the attempts that were now being made to get the constitution amended making provisions for (1). Direct elections (2). Elected representatives from the States (3) lessening the powers of the Governor-General.

But the speaker said that the federation was a structure which could never serve their interests. The Congress and the Indian People had decided to reject the scheme in toto.

It is our task to lead the masses forward, into a countryside movements if the federation is imposed," he concluded.

Taxes Collected Though Crops Failed

MASULIPATAM, June 18.

In connection with the order prohibiting him from entering the Nizam's Dominions, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya his issued the following statement:—

"I have no doubt contemplated visiting Hyderabad for some time past. I may say for two years persistent complaints have been made regarding the agrarian grievances of the people in the State especially those living under some of the Jagirdars who possess civil and criminal powers.

In certain parts of the State crops have failed. Yet the taxes have been collected with unrelenting severity. I have addressed appeals to Sir Salar Jung and also Sir Akbar Hydari but received no reply. The only reply is the increased severity and strenuousness with which the taxes are reported to have been collected.

"The position of the Telugus who are eight millions in number and form more than half the population of the Nizam's State is one that intimately concern the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee with which I am connected. This area, the Telugu districts of the Nizam's Dominions, is under the existing rules of the Congress attached to this committee, (Andhra Provincial Congress Committee). It is, therefore, my duty to visit the Telugu districts of the State

"Apart from this I have a deep interest in a study of the position of the whole State on account of my connection with the States' organisation. While my visits to the Southern Mahratta and Northern Kanara State brought me to the verge of Kanara and Mahrathi speaking people of the Nizam's State on the north and the west my recent visits to Travancore, Mysore and Cochin raised expectations in the minds of my Hyderabad friends of a similar visit to this Premier State as well.

It was, therefore, my duty to study the State as a whole, and not merely the Telugu section of its population to acquaint myself with the actual facts and conditions in the Hyderabad State. This duty on my part was sought to be reinforced by the wishes of friends in Hyderabad as well as by the pressure from the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference, but no programme has been fixed as yet.

"It is not true to say that I was timed to arrive in Hyderabad on June 14, 15 or 16. The Government of Hyderabad have however been all too vigilant and apparently would not put themselves in the unenviable position of having to bundle out an unwelcome visitor if he happened to darken their State with his shadow. Accordingly they have sent me through a messenger the following letter which reached me on June 16:—

"The Government of H. E. H. have received information that you are contemplating paying a visit to Hyderabad in the near future. In case the information may be correct, I am instructed to write and let you know that the Hyderabad Government regret, in view of the existing conditions and the danger of a breach of the peace which Government apprehend would follow your visit, they are not prepared to allow you to visit the Dominions."

"Evidently the news has been released at the other end as they must have thought I was too prosaic to release it promptly from this end. Now that the news has been catered to the public, it is just as well that the public should know the full facts of the case."—United Press.

Sixteen out of 53 accused in the Mudaliarpet riot case in Pondicherry have been found guilty and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to two years. The remaining 37 accused have been acquitted.

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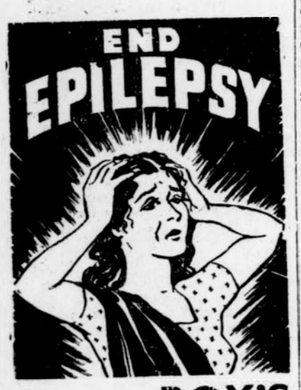

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS UP

Fears Of Weevil Infestation

SELLING PRESSURE IN GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 20.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton derived considerable strength influenced by reports that present conditions of weather promotes Weevil infestation The prices advanced with the improved sentiment in Liverpool.

BOMBAY BULLION

The silver market was quietly steady with very little business passing owing to quietness abroad. Subsequently, the market became steadier on scattered support influenced by higher London cables.

Gold prices eased under considerable selling pressure and realising actuated by depreciation of dollar which induced renewed selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 20.

Previous closing	8.41
To-day's opening	8.48
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	8.52
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool June 20.

Previous closing	4.49
To-day's opening	4.55
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	4.59
Difference	+.10

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 149
April May 1939	Rs. 168

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 20.

New York Cotton derived considerable strength influenced by reports that present conditions of weather promotes Weevil infestation with advance further stimulated by improved sentiment in Liverpool.

The trading in July commenced at 8.48 i.e. seven points higher than last prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying prompted by unfavourable weather news with prices generally displaying upward tendency and July steadily rising to 8.54.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.33/8.33) 8.49/8.48
October (8.33/8.32) 8.50/8.50
December (8.37/8.37) 8.57/8.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 20.

American July (4.49) 4.57
American October (4.62) 4.70
Egyptian July (6.42) 6.49
Egyptian November (6.55) 6.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 20.

The trading in Broach July/Aug. commenced at Rs. 149-2. The price declined to Rs. 148-6, but later the market improved and Broach closed finally at Rs. 149-10.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, June 20.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop June July (£16 5/8 sellers) £16 5/8 paid and value.
Dunlop June (£19) £19.
Lightning June (£18) £17 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 15/16 buyers) 6 buyers
Forward October December (6 1/16 paid and buyers) 6 3/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

Tin (£178 1/2 buyers £178 3/4 sellers. Firm) £181 1/2 buyers £182 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£13 7/16 buyers £13 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £13 7/8 buyers £13 15/16 sellers. Firmer.
Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 1/4) £39 to £39 3/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, June 20.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 76

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 20.

Previous closing	4.97 1/8
To-day's opening	4.97 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 20.

Previous closing	4.97.09
To-day's opening	4.97.12
To-day's closing	4.96.50

FRANC RATE

London, June 20.

Previous closing	178.37
To-day's opening	178.34
To-day's closing	177.96

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 20.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.12 and then improved to 4.97.15 on some support the rate subsequently reacting to 4.96.90 on some selling.

Franc opened at 178.34 and then appreciated slightly to 178.28 on better enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1/5 3/4) 1/5 25/32
Paris on Bombay (13.200) 13.203
New York on Bombay (36.82) 36.84
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (94.45) 94.47
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-10) £7-0-10
Silver (18 11/16d.) 18 13/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 20.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Speculators bought. Small offerings. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 20.

Spot	(18 11/16d.) 18 13/16d.
Forward	(18 3/8d.) 18 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 20.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-10.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 20.

SILVER

Silver ready	49	8	0
Silver Ashad	49	4	0
Silver Shravan	49	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	10	0
Gold Ashad	35	11	0
Gold Shravan	35	12	0
Sovereign	22	12	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 20.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July 77 and Oct. 70 3/8. Prices declined on scattered liquidation and selling influenced by lower North American cables with traders generally indifferent and movements small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 20.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with July at 0.77. Prices advanced on strength of stocks and cotton which induced scattered buying but prices thereafter reacted on liquidation with the rate easing to 0.76 3/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 20.

Wheat September	4	2	0
Wheat January	4	5	0
Linseed September	7	1	9

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 93-9-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, June 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday June 9	£92 3/4
Friday June 10	£92 3/4
Monday June 13	£92 3/4
Tuesday June 14	£92 1/2
Wednesday June 15	£92 1/2
Thursday June 16	£92 1/2
Friday June 17	£92 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 20. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£104 3/4) £105 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 20.

London Stock Exchange lacked support in absence of any stimulating factor.

Giltedged securities attracted interest with business fairly active, Three and half per cent quoted at £92 3/4 i.e. five shilling higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-6) 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 54-0) 54-0
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (27-9) 27-9
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-6) 61-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£28) £28
Dunlop Rubber (27-0) 27-0
Unilever Ordinary (37-3) 37-3
Ford Motors (17-0) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£45) £45
British American Tobacco Ordinary (97-6) 97-6
Carreas A (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 131-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (20-9) 20-9
Distillers (96-6) 97-9
Bredfords Dyer (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-6) 20-6
Inter Nickels (dol 43) dol 43 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (31-3) 32-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-6) 16-6
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (27-6) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-3) 25

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 38
Burma Corporation (7-10 1/2) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (61-10 1/2) 59-4 1/2 Ex Div.
Rand Mines (£9) £8 3/4 ex div.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 3/8) £16 Ex Div.
Associated Leaseholds (78-9) 78-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 90-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 1/8) £10 3/4 Ex Div.
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-3) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 83-1 1/2 Ex Div.
Burma Oil (115-7 1/2) 77-6 Ex Right
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (83-9) 85-0
Royal Dutch (£36) £36 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£46 1/8) £46 1/8
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£15 3/4) £16 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£73 1/4) £73 1/4

CONFIDENCE RETURNING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rubber And Tin Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 20.

On the Stock Exchange after quietness better tendency developed owing to more confident feeling gaining ground regarding the Spanish situation, several leading industrials strengthened sharply, oils advanced, coppers helped by improvement in metal. Internationals were very steady.

Commodities: Rubber was firm in sympathy with overseas together with trade speculative buying. Base metals firm, Copper on quota cut and tin on speculative buying in anticipation of the International Committee meeting. Cotton advanced on bullish weather and better demand.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Selling Pressure In Jutes

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Jutes opened firm but eased off again as the day advanced on selling pressure the volume of business was on a moderate scale slight enquiry who noticed to-day coals. Teas were rather dull in the market. In miscellansaus, Indian Iron and other speculative issues opened steady but receded again as the day progressed while other Industrials recorded fair turnover.. Government securities were more or less steady.

Following on the closing quotations Government securities three per cent new loan (1963/5) 98/1 three half per cent Government paper 98/9 three half per cent loan (1947/50) 106/5 four per cent loan (160/70) 113/6 five per cent loan 1939/44) 103/6 small lot do (1940/43) 106/14 do (1945-55) 117/12 ct three per cent U P (1961/66) 98.

Banks Imperial fully paid 1540 do conty 386 Reserve 114/8 Railways Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur light 143 small lot.

Cottons Elgin ord 11 small lot.

Coals Jainty Central (1/13) Mundulpore 7/3 Nazira 7/8 small lot New Berbhoom 16 Raneegunge 28/12 ex div Rewa 17/12 Union 2s/12. Bhalgora 3/8 Burrakur 11/4 Equitable 33/10 Hurriladih 12/8 Jainty Mundulpore 7/3.

Jutes Auckland 137 Bally 132 Barnagore 108 small lot Champdany 129 Clive 17/10 small lot Empire 19 small lot Fort William 159 Howrah 38 Hukumchand ord 6 India 232 Kamarhatty 367 Kanknarrah 288 small lot Nuddea 27/12 ct.

Miscellaneous Burma corpn 5/48 Consolidated tin 4/5 Indian copper 2 Tavoy tin 1/11 Dalmia cement ord 8/14 small odd lot defd 3/1 do pref 86/8 Alkali and chemical pref 105/8 Cutack elec 7/8 Burn and Co. ord 190 small lot Indian Galvanizing 14/12 Indian iron 21 Indian St Wawon ord 38 B I Corpn 2/8 Calcutta safe deposit 5/8 Dunlop rubber ord 10/3 do first pref 124/8 MacFarlane defd 1 Rohtas industry ord 22 British Burma petroleum 2/13 India paper pulp 101/8 Titaghur b ord 14 small lot do second pref 101/8 c div Mirnapore zemindary 76 Bengal Assam steamship ord 226/8 small lot Carew and Co. 10.

Teas Oodlabari 19/8 ct Rydak 50/4 small lot.

Debenture three quarter per cent (1956/66) Howrah Bridge 1028 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKETS

Karachi, June 20.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	13	14	0
Sind cotton January	15	5	6
Punjab July	12	1	3
Punjab January	13	5	9
Desi American July	17	6	0
Desi American January	18	5	9
Tone:—Firm.			
Wheat July	21	9	0
Wheat September	21	5	0
Tone:—Quiet.			
Gram July	21	3	0
Gram Septembe.	21	7	3
Toria July	33	7	9
Toria September	33	13	9
Cottonseed July	14	14	0
Cottonseed September	15	6	3
Cottonseed January	15	15	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 20.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 41 7/8) dol 43 3/8
General Motors (dol 29) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 7/8) dol 25
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 97 1/4

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 20.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
June	105	0	0
August	104	0	0
October	103	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
June	114	0	0
August	114	0	0
October	114	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
June	153	0	0
August	152	0	0
October	152	0	0

Khatri Girl's Mysterious Disappearance

ALLAHABAD: June 20.

Great sensation prevails in Shahjanpur over the disappearance of a seventeen-year-old Khatri girl from the place.

In this connection an award of Rs. 1,000 has been announced to be given to any person or persons supplying clue to the recovery of the girl.—United Press.

The Central Government has extended the territorial limits of the Bombay University to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar and Izatnagar.—United Press.

MONOTONOUS STATE ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Calcutta, June 17.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

Dull and monotonous conditions prevailed almost all the leading sections on the local stock exchange. Indian Iron and Steel on account of the continuance of the strike received a further setback and the prices slowly but definitely receded from day to day. A fall of Rs. two has to be recorded during the week under review Rs. 20/2 being the lowest touched the highest being Rs. 22. The close was however steady on rumours of a possible settlement of the strike Rs. 20/14 being the closing price on Friday, evening. The Jute section was quiet but steady. The rumour was rife that the Government might exert its influence to end the present impasse on the working hours issue. The latest ruling of the Executive Committee for delivery of Howrah and Iron shares on the due date has a salutory effect in restraining reckless bear selling, otherwise in view of the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions at the Kulti and Hirapur works the prices would have been considerably lower. With all this an uncertainty prevails in the market about the future trend of prices of Indian Iron and Steel. The identical conditions prevail in the statistical position of the Jute trade. Huge stock of Hessians coupled with future unrestrained output act as chaotic conditions in the Jute industry. Howrah on account of bear covering resulting from the Committee ruling, firmed up to 37/6 but receded to 36/8 at the close. A wave of fresh selling in Burma Corporation resulted in the price marking back to Rs. 5, from Rs. 5/7 but the close was steadier in the region of Rs. 5/3 Indian Copper Corporation were remarkably steady around Rs. 1/15.

JUTE.

There was a restricted turnover in this section. Kamarhatty were marked at 356, Kanknarrah at 283, Anglo-India at 250, Bally at 124, Baranagore at 102, Cheviot at 123, Orient at 123, Budge Budge at 205, Ex Div., Standard at 205, Dalhousie at 253, Auckland at 126, Lawrence at 303, Fort Gloster at 337, Gouripore at 425, India at 210, National at 17/2 Ex Div., Clive at 17, Hukumchand at 5/14, Reliance at 49.

COAL

This section remained dull and weak throughout the period under review. Bengal found sellers at 300, Equitable at 33/6, New Beerbhoom at 15/4, Dhemo Main at 10/6, Hurriladih at 12/4, Union were a very firm feature at 23/4, Nazira were done at 7/4, Deoli at 5/12, Jainty Central at 1/10, Talcher at Re. 1, Amalgamated were marked at 22/4, Pench Valley at 29/12, Raneegunj at 29/8, Ex Div., Rewa at 18/12, Seebpore at 13/6 Prem. New Manbhoom at 23/8, Mundulpore at 7/8, East Indian at 21/8, Burrakur at 11/8, Burra Dhemo at 2/8, Bhulanbararee at 7/8, South Karanpura at 4/4, Searsole at 3/15, Bhalgora at 3/2.

MISCELLANEOUS

The leading counters in this group, as indicated above, exhibited a decided weakness in sympathy with a declining price of Indian Iron and Steel. Steel Corporation of Bengal were priced at 4/8, Preference at 75. Burn and Co., ord. came to business at 190, Indian Standard Wagon were quoted at 38/8, Indian Galvanizing at 14/8, Hukumchand Steel Defd. were in request at 1/6, Marshalls done at 1/2, Brittania Building and Iron at 5/7 Ex. Div. Saran Engineering found buyers at 4/6 with sellers scarce, Hukumchand Electric were recorded at 7/2, Braithwaite and Co., at 6/4. In sugar section Cawnpore were good at 14/4, Buland were in request at 8/12, Carew were done at Rs. 10, Murree Brewery at 9/12, Samastipur at 3/10, Balrampore at 7/14, Champaran at Rs. 10, Raza at Rs. 10, B.I.C. ord. were easy at 2/9, Indian Cables were recorded at 9/4, Consolidated Tin were steady at 3/15, Tavoy Tin at 1/4, B. B. Petroleum easy at 2/10, Rhodesia Copper good at 1/7, Dalmia Cement ord. ord. were priced at Rs. 9, Defd at 3/1, India General Navigation were marked at 88, Reserve Bank were weak at 113.

RUBBER & SUGAR

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable advices:—

Rubber: Prices improved due improved consumption and speculative buying. Outlook long run bullish.'

Sugar: 'Position unchanged. Do not look for much change in prices.'

Bankers' Clearing House

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 17-6-1938 were as under:

Number of cheques—100571
Amount of cheques—Rs. 13,83,50,640-4-8

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20th June 1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs —.030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.3 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 324 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 22.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 23.70 inches.

Weather remarks.—Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-6-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, June 20.

ARRIVED

L. Edward's s.s. Sumatra of 3,266 reg. tons Capt. S. Norbhom arrived from Calcutta via Rangoon and Colombo with rice and general cargo.

James Finlay s.s., City of Leicester of 1,994 reg. tons Capt. J. B. Macleran arrived from Middlesborough via Hull, Portsaid and Portsudan with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Gambhira of 3,196 reg. tons Capt. H. S. Graham arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalakrishna of 3,074 reg. tons Capt. F. T. W. Lewis arrived from Bassein via Galle, Colombo, Cochin, Calicut and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

Graham's Trading s.s. Floristan of 3,483 reg. tons Capt. E. H. Wilson arrived from Basra via Abadan and Karachi with cargo of wheat, cotton.

F. and O. s.s. Bangalore of 2,874 reg. tons Capt. M. G. Symons arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, Middlesborough, London, Portsaid and Aden with general cargo.

Ralli Bros. s.s. Ampleforth of 2,765 reg. tons Capt. J. C. Craves arrived from Alexandria via Portsaid and Suez in water ballast.

SAILED

Caltex (India) Ltd. s.s. Attila of 4,729 reg. tons Capt. C. Danielsen sailed for Madras with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following Vessels booked for Loading on 20-6-38:—

S.S. London Maru (O. S. K.) for China, Japapn, Ports via Colombo, Penang.

S.S. Sturmfels (L. E.), for Europe and American Ports via Aden and Portsudan.

S.S. Alavi (T. M.) for Portsudan, Karachi and Red Sea Ports.

S.S. Jalakrishna (S. S. N.) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 20.

1 Takliwa 3792 Durban 22-6 M M
2 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 22-6 K Nixon
3 Circassia 6597 Karachi 24-6 Anchor Line
5 Sumatra 3266 Portsaid 22-6 L Edwards
7 Bangalore 2875 Japan 23-6 M M
8 Floristan 3483 London 30-6 Grahams T
9 Ampleforth 2765 Portsaid for orders 2-7 Ralli Bros.
11 C Leicester 1994 Karachi N F J Finlay
14 Caithness 3026 Liverpool 22-6 Graham.
15 Sutherland 2953 Port Said (for orders) N F, L Dreyfus
16 Tosari 4458 Persian Gulf 2-6 Volkart Bros.
17 Tairea 3756 Durban 20-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gambhira 3196 N F N F M M
3 Bankura 1896 P. Gulf 22-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
C R Jalakrishna 3074 Colombo 26-6 Scindia S N
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Varela 1926 N F N F M M
O Saint Anthony 169 N F, N F, Indian Co-operative N Trading.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 6-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Clan Matheson 23-6-38 J Finlay
City of Agra 27-6-38 Killick Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Enggano 30-6-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 29-6-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bath 24-6-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 28-6-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 28-6-38 P and O
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 30-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
China Maru 15-7-38 N Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 23-6-38 O S Kaisha

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 22-6-38 T Morrison

FROM BASRA

Varsova 25-6-38 M M
Vasna 18-6-38 M M
Barala 23-6-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanji 25-6-38 M M
Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Talamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Hatimura 23-6-38 M M
Chyebassa 26-6-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gambhira 22-6-38 M M
Jalakrishna 18-6-38 Scindia S N
Jalajyoti 22-6-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Goldenfels 23-6-38 L Edward
Sturmfels 24-6-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Durenda 6-7-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Floristan 30-6-38 Graham Trading

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 6-7-38 K Nixon
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line
Caithness 22-6-33 Grahams Trading

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 29-6-38 L Edwards
Sturmfels 29-6-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 30-6-38 F F Campbell
City of Bath 26-6-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 23-6-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 1-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
London Maru 26-6-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 30-6-38 M M
Barala 29-6-38 M M
Bankura 22-6-38 M M
Varela 23-6-38 M M
Tosari 21-6-38 Volkart Bros.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-6-38 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 28-6-38 T Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Takliwa 22-6-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalakrishna 26-6 Scindia S N

FOR KARACHI

Circassia 24-6-38 Anchor Line
City of Leicester N F J Finlay
City of Venice 22-6-38 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Circassia 18-6-38
S S Braunfels 18-6-38
S S Tosari (boats American cotton 18-6-38
S SC/U Melbourne (boats American cotton) 18-6-38
S S Conte Russo (boats American cotton) 18-6-38
S S London Maru (boats American cotton) 18-6-38
S S Netravati 18-6-38
S S Oostacappelle 20-6-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 20.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg, 110 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 110 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 17500 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 520 dms gr nut oil Swastik Oil Mills; 2543 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 240 bags raw cotton K Devchand; 5388 bags gr nut oil cake M B Kaisha; 5440 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 2740 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria.

For Antwerp: 8400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 10 bags fennel seed A Virji; 27 bags colombo roots A Virji; 3500 kts copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1341 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 380 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 10,000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Stockholm: 20 bales cotton waste clean P Dass

For Oporto: 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Bremen: 330 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

S S Sumatra for Gothenburg: 17500 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Halmstad: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Perious: 417 bags castorseed The Oil Seeds Trading.

S S Banglore for Hongkong: 62 bales cotton g m Twist Bombay Import and Export Agency; 5 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 10 bdls sandlewood R Purshotam.

For Shanghai: 1750 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS

S S Chitral Agent M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 48 cases raw silk.

From Hongkong: 50 bales cassia; 1000 bags soft sugar.

From Canton: 250 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 874 bags betelnuts; 1299 bags sago flour; 420 cases pineapples 464 bdls rattans; 51 bags green beans.

From Penang: 300 slabs tins; 247 bags pearl tapioca.

M S Mormosa Agent L Edwards from Hamburg: 122 bdls brass rods; 266 bales paper; 171 cases window glass; 99 pcs earthenware; 50 dms sodium sulfide 100 bdls plywood; 42 cases art pumic stones.

From Rotterdam: 100 bdls plywood; 350 bags super phosphate; 50 bales strawboard.

From Antwerp; 243 cases bars; 160 bags maize starch; 58 cases window glass; 80 d/bags rivets; 3335 pcs marble refuse 75 bags black iron washers; 75 bdls plywood; 89 bales paper.

Dr. Pattabhi's Circular To M.L.A.s And D.L.B. Members

MASULIPATAM, June 19.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a circular to the Andhra legislators members of the district boards and municipalities and public institutions advising them to conduct their business in Telugu only. While making speeches and carrying on correspondence with the Government and officials, they have been requested to adopt Telugu.

Dr. Sitharamayya further calls upon the Andhra legislators and their friends to persuade the representatives to the legislature from other areas also to do likewise.

It is believed that this procedure will bring to the forefront the issue of linguistic provinces and lead to the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis.—United Press.

A hiking party came to grief when two of its members were hurled headlong to death while negotiating precipitous slope on their way to Kangra Valley, says a message from Gunpur.

Bombay Buying Pushes Up New York Cotton Prices

MODERATE JULY LIQUIDATION

Acreage Below Maximum Estimates And Weevil Infestation

Bombay, June 20.

On Saturday the New York Cotton prices were pushed up by Bombay buying for distant months.

The acreage over the U. S. Cotton Belt is now believed to be under maximum estimates. There was moderate July liquidation but bullish sentiment was encouraged by weevil infestation.

The New York cotton market opened steady with steadier Liverpool cables offset by moderate July liquidation and week-end evening up of hedging against both domestic and South American growths. Prices later rallied on trade price fixing of near positions with some Wall-Street buying on unfavourable weekly weather forecast and complaints of insects in Texas. Interest in the market was at a low ebb. Further Bombay buying of distant positions, however, contributed the advance.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened unchanged with July 8.33 and declined to 8.31 which was the lowest level. Later on there was steady buying which pushed up prices to 8.42 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 8 points at 8.51c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.58c. per lb.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Despite irregularity, prices held near the high levels for the current movement. More favourable weather wiped out the bullish incentive of delayed crop progress, but prices were sustained by foreign and Commission house buying prompted by rumours of dollar devaluation. The undertone was aided by expectations that business conditions might be helped by the "spending and lending" programme, which includes appropriations of 212,000,000 dollars for parity and benefit payments to cotton, wheat and corn producers.

Higher levels attracted occasional realising, but offerings were generally light, with foreign pressure dwindling. Despite wider parities, Bombay selling tapered off, imparting the impression that heavy long straddle reversing here in nearby deliveries is nearing completion.

In the meanwhile, with little of a definitely bullish nature in the immediate situation, narrow trading markets are indicated with weather conditions an important influence.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 4.50. Weather was unfavourable. There was scarcity of contracts with trade calling and local covering. Later prices reacted on local liquidation due to more favourable weather report and the market closed at a net decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.68d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton section was quiet but steady. Giza futures closed unchanged to one point up and Uppers declined 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria market was closed.

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. in their weekly report state:

The mendatory loan on the new crop, is likely to be on a saner basis, as it will be on a differential basis and there will be premium on quality cotton and discount on lower grades, and the bearish points of the present loan will no more exist.

NEW BILLS

The lending and spending bill has been passed and its good effect is likely to be felt in the coming months and America looks for general improvement in business as a whole. The Tri-Party talks and conferences continue for the devaluation of the currencies which is expected to raise the price of the raw materials. However cucle of events prove that devaluation of currencies, if conditions are not vouchsafed, bring in its train, strikes in industries for the enhancement of the wages. Reports are current that the U. S. A., French and British government are finding ways and means for the return to Gold standards, however nothing definite is known on this accounts should the three nations return to gold standard, the raw materials will fetch better prices and general conditions improve.

Europe: The political situation in Europe is not improved and war clouds loom large on the distant horizon. Germany is looking for an opportunity for a military Coup on Czechoslovakia and it does not look very far when this dream will be full filled.

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange a good deal of short interest has been covered and prices have been steadier on unfavourable weather news in the American cotton belt. Condition in the Lancashire mill industry remain same.

LOCAL MARKET

Locally the prices are dragged behind the rising New York prices. The enthusiasm for higher prices gets scared at the ever increasing stock without any hopes of placing the same in the consumption channels. The loan stock of America is financed by the mighty government whereas the stocks here has been financed by banks who require margins at all declines or by commission houses who are ill prepared for carrying the cotton for a very long time. Mills so far are not aggressive buyers, and shippers to Japan reluctant due to the ever-getting-worse condition of Japanese finance.

Leading financers and economist are meeting shortly and are expected to find the ways and means for bringing pressure on the Central Government for returning to 1sh. 4d. ratio. The sterling exchange, in spite of all efforts of the Government is weakening every day. Gold Exports have been stopped and if reports are to be believed Gold will be imported by banks who sold locally, to the great detriment of the Government as it will weaken the exchange further. Should the rupee be devaluated, brighter days are in store for this country. Let us wait and watch how things take shape under the present tiles when seven of the Indian Provinces have Nationalist ministers, who have pledged themselves for the best interests of the country and their toiling masses.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

• Eastern: Partly scattered showers
• Central: Partly cloudy. Thunder showers.
Western: Partly cloudy and warmer East Texas mostly cloudy probably local thunder showers.

A Memphis cable states:—

Continued rains. Entire Belt. Heavy rains Eastern Belt. More rains expected. Expect some advance. Serious results.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (12 noon)	8.42+09
New York July lowest (10-30 a.m.)	8.31—32
Liverpool July highest	4.53+03
Liverpool July lowest	4.49—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Think acreage will be decreased much more than expected.

New York: Definite weevil infestation in Mississippi delta with unwanted rains. Some improvement in demand for goods. Expect market will work higher.

Steady tone despite unfavourable supply situation. Acreage—our opinion below recent maximum estimate. Prospects of loan with quality differentials considered likely to attract quality cotton into loan modifying bearish attitude. Think tightness will be reflected more in nears of new crop than distants. Therefore prefer purchases October December.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Private cable cotton think acreage be decreased much more than expected.

New York: Looks like forecast of showers for the next week.

Continued showery cool weather increasing fears heavy weevil infestation broadening market interest developing exports large. Southern basis very firm July liquidation proceeding orderly certificated stocks increasing cloth sales fair export firm market trending higher.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Weather conditions unsettled. Forecast of more rains and reports of weevil infestation considered bullish.'

'Speculators controlling the market. Crop accounts generally unfavourable. Bullish feeling predominates. Scarcity of contracts causes buyers to bid prices up to fill orders. Owing to liquidation July, do not advise purchases on this level.'

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Week's crop weather rather pro weevil otherwise fairly good. Weather forecast mixed. Loan made mandatory any time next season if prices go below 52 per cent parity. Commodities better. Mill situation America Britain steadier.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 18

Broach J/A 1938 opening 146 1/4 highest 146 7/8 lowest 146 1/8 closing 146 1/8
Broach A/M 1939 opening 165 1/2 highest 165 3/4 lowest 164 1/8 closing 164 1/8
Oomra July opening 133 highest 133 1/4 lowest 133 closing 133 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 146 1/2 highest 146 1/2 lowest 146 3/8 closing 146 3/8
Bengal July opening 109 3/8 highest 109 3/8 lowest 109 1/4 closing 109 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 123 highest 123 lowest 123 closing 123
Tejimandi for Broach July August 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 3 1/8
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 7 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 17th June	21,076
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,326,621
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,916,739
Decrease	590,118

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 20

June	210.00
August	203.00
September	204.00
October	204.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 20

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 147/8 for Broach J/A delivery and the market opened at Rs. 148/6 on reports of heavy rains over U. S Cotton Belt. There was no buying at this level and prices reacted to Rs. 147/12 on scattered realising. New Broach A/M opened at Rs. 167 and declined to Rs. 166/4. The tone of the market was steady.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but it opened 6 points up and later was quoted 9 points higher. In the local market there was improved buying and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 149/6. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach July/Aug. 1938	Rs.	148	14 0
Broach A/M. 1939		167	10 0
Fine M G.—			
Oomra July		136	0 0
Oomra D/J		148	6 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		112	8 0
Bengal D/J		126	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	118	115	112	109
Punjab	...	118	115	112	109
Rajputana	...	118	115	112	109
Oomra No. 3	142	139	136	133	...
C. P. No. 1	155	152	149	146	...
C. P. No. 2	147	144	141	138	...
Broach No. 2	..	152	150	148	146
Punjab-Ame.	...	173	170	169	164
Surat	...	203	200	197	194
Rajpipla	...	195	192	180	186
Navsari	...	209	206	203	200

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 20.

Bengal Superfine	114/16
Bengal Fine	111/12
Bengal F.G.	109/10
C. P. 1	145/50
C. P. 2	140/41
Arvi	141/42
Amraoti	133/37
Ellichpur	139/40
Berar	133/37
Khandesh	120/25
Jalna/Sailu	125/28
Burwah/Sanavad	137/40
Khandwa	138/40
Harda/Khirkiya	139/40
Mathia	115/20
Malkapur	130/33
Broach	148/49
Punjab 4 F.	164/72
Punjab 289F.	193/203
Sindh N. T.	178/83
Kampala	262/66
Jinja	246/48
Navsari	203/05

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	18-6-38	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,682	205,534
Central India		43,976	333,299
Barsi and Nagar	25	149,133	173,715
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,144	101,246
Berar	204	322,823	577,355
Central Provinces	202	79,241	113,803
Total Oomras	431	688,999	1,504,952
Dholera	25	122,889	145,871
N.-W. Provinces	30	2,896	9,750
Rajputana	37	15,970	93,311
Sind-Punjab	296	515,284	332,906
Broach		260,946	339,566
Coompta and Dharwar	743	50,537	62,418
Westerns-Northerns	51	21,878	37,293
Cocoanada		23	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,581	15,309
American		177,823	13,732
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,127	468,359	369,051
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	3,740	2,330,361	2,924,348

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 16th June.
In full-pressed Bales.

	18-6-38	This year.	Last year.
Europe		1,548 264,984	437,610
Japan and China		530 616,613	1,369,258
Coast Ports		56,023	32,021
Up-country by Rail		314,520	225,877
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		5,792	7,741
Total	2,078	1,257,932	2,072,507

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 20

August	52.00
September	52.20

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 18

GIZA—	
Spot	6.93+10
July	6.42—0
October	6.53—0
November	6.53—0
January 1939	6.58+1
March	6.65—0
May	6.71—0
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.73+4
July	5.56—1
October	5.55—2
November	5.60—2
January 1939	5.65—3
March	5.70—3
May	5.74—3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 18-6-38	7731000	6759000
Receipts Yesterday 18-6-38	5000	2000
Exports to date 18-6-38	5661000	5517000
Stock at Ports 17-6-38	2530000	1266000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-6-38	2115000	936000
Stock at Liverpool 17-6-38	1173000	913000
Visible Supply 17-6-38	6079000	3564000
Quantity in sight 17-6-38	13329000	12861000
Quantity out of sight 17-6-38	10131000	12519000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 20

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-10. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 178.37. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.97 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 18 11/16d. Speculators sold and business was small. The market was steady at the decline. Montreal futures closed unchanged to 15 points down.

The local market was quiet with scattered long liquidation in both gold and silver. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready		35	90 3
Ashad delivery		35	11 0
Ashad Tejimandi		0	4 9
Shrawan delivery		35	12 0
Shrawan tejimandi		0	8 0
SILVER			
Ready		49	7 6
Ashad delivery		49	4 6
Ashad tejimandi		0	12 0
Shrawan delivery		49	2 6
Shrawa tejimandi		1	3 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 18

June	42.40—15
July	43.30—
September	43.00—

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 20.

Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 40/0

LONDON GROUNDNUTS AND CACKES

London, June 20.

Groundnuts Aug.	£10 8 9
Groundnuts cackes June to Sept	£6 10 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 18.

July	£10-3-9
August	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 20.

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening		30	1 0
Highest		30	3 9
Lowest		29	13 6
Closing		29	14 0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening		30	1 0
Highest		30	4 0
Lowest		30	0 0
Closing		30	1 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening		19	5 0
Highest		19	10 0
Lowest		19	5 0
Closing		19	7 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 18.

July	77 7/8d.
October	71 7/8d.
December	70 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 18.

July	dol 0.76 7/8.
September	dol 0.77 3/4.
December	dol 0.79 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, June 18.

Market was closed.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 20.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-2.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-12.
Saraya Rs. 12-7.
Java Spot F. 5.35.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	98/10
4 per cent 1960/70	113/2
5 per cent 1945/55	117/8
BANKS	
Baroda	116/4
Bank of Hindusthan	36
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	387/8
India Bank	142/4
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank	5/10
TEXTILES	
Ambica	242/8
Arun	415
Arvind	1165
Asok	370
Bombay Dyeing	785
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	232/8
Central India	211/4
Ah New Textile	530
Colaba	126/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	357/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	137/8
Indore	55
Jubilee	190
Kohinoor	251/4
Laxmi cotton	460
Mysore	90
Marsden	100
Morarji	1100
New Great	180
Raipur	685
Rajnagar	315
Simplex	73/12
Swadeshi	175
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	100
Hukamchand	190
Bhandar	90
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1429
Tata Hydro Ord	154/6
Tata Power Ord	1350
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Bombay Suburban	135
Bombay Tram	123/2
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	260
Associated Cements	112/8
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	155
Bombay Burma Old	455
Bombay Steam	211/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 20

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/13
3 per cent (1963-65) 98/2
2 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10
5 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/9
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/3

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled steady to firm. Prices opened at Rs. 98/8 and improved to Rs. 98/11. Cash quotes about two annas higher.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 20

B C RATES—
T T D 1/5 23/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 3/4 June-Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 29/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 1/2
Bank's buying T T 270 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,338
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/8
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 54
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.97.12 18th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 20th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 20th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 3/4 20th instant
Java London 8.95 20th instant
London Paris 178.37 18th instant
London Belgium 29.23 1/2 18th instant
London Switzerland 21.64 3/4 18th instant
London Berlin 12.30 3/4 18th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 18th instant
London New York 4.97.09 18th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 18th instant
London Italy 94.46 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-10 1/2 17th instant.
Gold £7-0-10 18th instant
Silver London Ready 18 3/4 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 18th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/8 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 18th instant
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant.
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 18th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant.
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 18th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 20.

Wheat	2,266 cwts.
Linseed	3,499 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	126 cwts.
Gingellyseed	208 cwts.
Poppyseed	18 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,788 cwts.
Castorseed	1,014 cwts.
Rice	30,261 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,936 cwts.
Mowraseed	206 cwts.
Gram	466 cwts.
Joowar	1,394 cwts.
Barley	300 cwts.
Bajree	455 cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,046 cwts.

Bombay Telephone	88
Burma Corporation	5/3
Br B Petrol	2/11
Dalmia Cement	9
Bharatkhand	2700
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr	38/8
Indian Radio Ord	390
Indian Radio Defd	500
Indian copper	1/15
India Iron	21/2
Mysore Sugar	20/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	59
Scindia Steam	16/6
Shivrajpur	32
Tata Oil	25/4
Tata Steel Ordy	210
Tata Steel Defd	882/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	11/6
Howrah	38
Hukumchand	5/14
Kanknarrah	288
Kamarhatty	308
Lawrence	302
Reliance	49/4

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Scindia	1000
Tata Ordinar	965
Indian Iron	700
Associated Cements	180
Bombay Dyeing	174
Central India	100
Bombay Burma (od)	62
Tata Deferred	50
Century	50
Simplex	25
New Great	25
Kohinoor	25

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Scattered Realising In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF ANY IMPORTANT SUPPORT

Operators Still Await New Developments

BOMBAY, June 20.

Although Wall Street advices were slightly better, the local Share Bazar failed to keep up enthusiasm and prices reacted as anticipated.

There was nothing in the general situation to call for attention and the investment demand which appeared last week seems now satisfied while professional operators are still awaiting for some new development.

All sections except Tata Steel did not show any activity and Tata Steel Shares after firm opening assumed sagging tendency. The slow decline indeed scattered liquidation in other sections where cotton mill shares registered small losses from the last closing level.

It is true that some outside investors see little danger and are inclined to buy speculative counters but in the absence of sustained enquiry the market often remains dull.

Pronounced price movement in shares entirely depends upon speculative activity of professional operators who see no light either way. Present levels being low fresh short sales are considered risky while in the absence of constructive news and improvement in the international industrial outlook, there is no support which can force short covering. Thus the market still remains in a hesitant state and we look for narrow price movement on both sides.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY June 20

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	342 8
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25 y)	783 12
10	CENTURY (Rs. 8 y)	233 12
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 i)	212 8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	127 8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-4-6
10	Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	122 8
100	Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	138 2
1,000	Hindustan	1,620 0
100	Indore (nil)	53 12
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	100 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	252 8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100 0
250	Model	39 0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	181 4
100	Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42 8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	58 8
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	74 6
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	177 8
100	Swan (Rs. 4 y)	97 13
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1,160 0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	802 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30 13
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1553 12
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	387 8
51-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142 8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	115 4
5	Union (As. 4)	5-10-6
	CEMENTS.	
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	112 12
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	690 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14 0
20	Mercantile	55 0
15-70	New India (Rs. 14)	39 0
200	Oriental	4175 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	139 9
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1425 0
10	Ajmer (As 8)	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	123 7
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136 14
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 6
100	Karachi (4)	215 10
100	Poona (4)	198 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 1
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3)	154 6
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1351 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	955 10
100	C. Province	101 8
10	G. I. P. Baramati	104 1
100	Gujarat	96 4
100	Gujarat Bhon	98 1
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Siraiganj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	727 8
	MINING	
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	5 3
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	1-15-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	21 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	32 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	880 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	209 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5))	261 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	143 12
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	855 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	212 8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	457 8
50	D Conty (Rs. 8)	157 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2 11 9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	83 4
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125 0
50	I. Invest Trust	39 0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	390 0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665 0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	59 8
16	Scindia	16 6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	25 6
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1505 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	289 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 20

Bombay Dyeing (790) 795 790 792 787 783
Century (237/8) 237 235 236 233
Central India (215) 215 213 211 212
Kohinoor (255) 256 257 255 252
New Great (183/12) 183 181
Simplex (74/6) 73 74
Swadeshi (178/12) 182 180 177 176 177
Associated Cements (112/8) 113 113/4 112/12 113 112/12
Andhra (1420) 1420 1425
Tata Hydro (154/6) 155 154/6
Tata Power (1351/4) 1352 1355 1351
Tram Ord (123/7) 123/12 123/7
T Steel Defd (902/8) 905 912 902 890 895 892 902 897 905 890 877 882 880
T Steel Ord (212/8) 213 214 211 212 213 210 209
Tata Steel 2nd pref (171) 171/8
Belapur (144/6) 145 143
B Steam (213/12) 212
B Burma (461/4) 465 458 456 462 457

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	27
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	17
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	34
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	44
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	23 1/2
Int Tel and Tel	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	96
American Tel and Tel	129
Sun Life of Canada	447
Western Union Telg	20 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	5
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	22 1/4
New York Central Railway	10 3/4
Union Pacific Railway	62
United S Rubber	26
Texas Corp	37 1/4
Alaska Juneau	11
Montgomery Ward	32
United States Steel	42
Bethelehem Steel	44
Beth lehem Steel 7 per cent	83
Curcible Steel	23
Ludlu Steel	14
National Steel	49
Republic Steel	12
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
Int Nickel of Canada	42 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	19
Chrysler Motors	41
General Motors	29
General Electric	33 1/4
Union Carbide	64 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Phillips Pet Oil	32
Socony Oil	13
St Oil of N J Oil	46
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
Am. Tobacco B	69 1/2
Allis Chalmers	40
Sherwin Williams Co	80

Turnover 100,000 shares. Our opinion remains unchanged

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 97 October 122 December 124 January 128 March 130 May 134 at cross rate 4.97 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 147/8 Liverpool July 1938 4.53 Rs. 49 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 165/8 Liverpool May 1939 4.78 Rs. 42 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 147/8 New York July 8.41 Rs. 40 1/2 at cross rate 4.97 1/2

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 165/8 New York May 8.54 Rs. 25 1/4 at cross rate 4.97 1/8

7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	36 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	550 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,359 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	211 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	705 0
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	76 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 10

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1938

Record Year For Labour Disputes

Bengal, Bombay And U. P. Figure As Storm Centres In 1937 On Workers' Front

SIMLA: June 20.

NO LESS THAN 8,982,000 DAYS HAVE BEEN LOST TO INDIA OWING TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND STRIKES IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Out of this, a very large proportion, 6,090,883 days, has been the portion of Bengal. The second in the run is Bombay with a total loss of 897,211 days, closely followed by U. P. with a loss of 704,940 days.

Storm Centres

OUT OF THE 647,801 WORKERS INVOLVED IN THESE DISPUTES, BENGAL CLAIMED 365,699 MEN. BOMBAY'S NUMBER WAS 109,888 MEN AND THE NUMBER OF MEN INVOLVED IN THE U. P. WAS 63,350.

SIND, ORISSA, DELHI, C. P. AND BALUCHISTAN WERE THE QUIET PROVINCES, ORISSA ACTUALLY HAD ONLY ONE STRIKE WHICH WAS COMMON FOR FIVE PROVINCES.

Wages Inquiry

Besides individual cases of intervention by Ministers and others, general enquiries into the adequacy of wages were instituted during the year by the Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces.

Peak Of Jute Mills Srtike

A large proportion of the loss in Bengal was made up of the strikes in the Jute mills. They were alone responsible for 4,891,000 working days which is more than half the total number of days lost during the whole year. The peak of strikes was in the second quarter of the year when 59 mills were affected involving 217,850 workmen. In that quarter alone 2,962,000 days were lost.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The strike in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway affected the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, C. P., Orissa and Madras. It was in progress at the end of 1936 and was called off on the 10th February 1937. Over 26,000 workmen were involved and it resulted in a loss of about 680,000 working days.

GENERAL STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS.

In the cotton textile industry there were general strikes at Ahmedabad (Bombay), Cawnpore (U. P.), and Coimbatore (Madras). These strikes involved over 91,000 workers and resulted in a loss of 604,000 working days.

The disputes in the cotton textiles and jute mills numbering 220 together form 58.3 per cent. of all the strikes and account for 82.2 per cent. of the workers involved. The loss of working days in these two industries comes to 83.7 per cent. of the total.

These are some of the interesting facts contained in the Statistics of Industrial Disputes in British India published by the Labour Department of the Government of India.

RECORD FOR DISPUTES.

The number of strikes in 1937 as compared with that in 1936 is more than double; while the number of workmen involved is nearly four times that of 1936. Though the total number of disputes in 1937, i.e., 379, falls short of the record of 1921 by 17, the number of workers involved is the highest figure ever recorded.

The number of days lost in 1937 were exceeded only in 1925, 1928, and 1929 and amount to nearly four times the days lost in 1936. In 1925 the days lost were 12,578,129; in 1928 they were 31,647,404 and in 1929, 12,165,691.

BABY STRIKES.

Another remarkable thing about 1937 was the short stoppages that did not last even 24 hours. Consequently they have not been counted for statistical purposes. The year 1937 is remarkable also for the fact that in one week, in November, the number of strikes rose to 61, the highest figure ever recorded. The other instance was 51 strikes in a week in May, 1934.

In 62.8 per cent. of the strikes, i.e., in 238 cases, workers demands chiefly concerned wages or bonus. In 45.9 per cent. of the cases the workmen were successful in gaining concessions.

Hansraj 'Wireless' To Marry

Celebration Depends On Punjab Govt.'s Permission

KARACHI, June 19.

It is understood that the Government of Sind has now replied to the representation made by the father of Hansraj Wireless allowing Hansraj to proceed to the Punjab provided the Government of Punjab has no objection to his return to that province.

It may be mentioned that the marriage of Hansraj Wireless is fixed to take place within the next fortnight in the Punjab, if the Government permit him to enter into the province.—A. P.

Conferences To Explain Tenancy Bill

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

In order to counteract the propaganda to agitate the tenants against the proposed U.P. Tenancy Bill, Congress workers are organising several rural conferences where the measure will be explained to the tenants and prejudices created against it will be removed.—United Press.

5 Killed In Bus Accident

24 Lying Injured: Ghastly Tragedy In Frontier

BANNU, June 20.

Five passengers were killed and about 24 received injuries, five seriously, when two buses travelling in opposite directions collided yesterday at a place 24 miles from Bannu on the Bannu-Kohat Road

Four passengers died on the spot and of the 24 admitted into the Civil Hospital one has since died and five others are lying in serious condition.—A. P.

SASTRI DOES NOT WANT EXTENSION

MADRAS, June 20.

The "United Press" learns that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, has declined an extension of his term, which expires this week, due to ill health.

It is expected that either Mr. S. Satyamurthi M.L.A. (Central) or Mr. K. V. Reddy will succeed him.—United Press.

Subhas Bose's Arrest Recalled

Corporation Expenditure Declared 'Ultra Vires' By Bengal Govt.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on February 1931 for leading a procession with Congress flags is recalled in an order of the Government of Bengal recently passed on the audit report of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1931-32.

After the arrest of Mr. Bose who then happened to be the Mayor of Calcutta, the Calcutta Corporation appointed a Committee to enquire into the incidents leading to the arrest of the Mayor. The Government auditor took exception to the expenditure amounting to about Rs. 1,000, in connection with the above enquiry and it was the subject matter of correspondence between the Corporation and the Government.

After about six years the Government have now passed their orders stating that they were advised that the expenditure made out of the Corporation fund to meet the charges incurred in connection with the above Committee of Enquiry was 'ultra vires' of the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and that the Government trusted that in future the Corporation would take care to see that illegal expenditure was always avoided.

The Government's orders will be discussed by the Corporation at its next meeting.—A. P.

Punjab War Against Scare-Mongers

PUBLICATION OF ALARMIST RUMOURS ABOUT COMMUNAL BICKERINGS TO BE PENALISED

Protection For Govt. Servants: Governor's Address

SIMLA, June 20.

An announcement that the Punjab Government would introduce a bill during the session of the Punjab Assembly, which opens tomorrow, to render penal the publication of rumours calculated to cause fear or alarm or enmity between different communities and protect Government servants in discharge of their duty against unwarranted attacks was made by the Governor while addressing the House to-day.

His Excellency added that the other important legislative measures would include a Bill to amend Alienation of Land Act in certain particulars so as to defeat what are known as Benami transfers of land.

Another measure was designed to secure liquidation on easy terms of mortgages effected before Alienation of Land Act became law in 1901 which would have been illegal if effected after that date.

A fourth Bill was for registration and licensing of moneylenders and a fifth was designed to improve the conditions under which the cultivator marketed his produce.

Sir Henry Craik mentioned several measures of improvement already taken in hand without waiting for recommendations of the various committees particularly in the field of industrial development. His Excellency detailed how the Ministry was endeavouring to raise the standard of living of agriculturists by comprehensive programme of rural reconstruction.

His Excellency finally dealt with communal relations and observed: "I am glad to say that I am advised by my Ministers that within the last few months these relations have improved and that at the moment they are more harmonious than for sometimes past. Let me express my earnest hope, in which I am confident that all of you will join, that this harmony may be maintained. In bringing it about no small share of the credit is due in my judgment to this Assembly, for I believe that on those occasions when communal topics have formed the subject of your debates the Assembly as a whole has shown a commendable spirit of moderation and a realisation of its own responsibility in this matter."—A.P.

CRAIK'S HOMILY TO PUNJAB M. L. As

Congress And Other Opposition Members Keep Away

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

No surprise sensation or even announcement of any kind was to be found in Sir H. Craik's half-hour address to the Punjab Legislators. In his own words it was no more than a review of administrative activities of his Government—more appropriate, one should think, for the Premier of Province than the Governor. It carefully avoided all constitutional questions and large matters of policy, over which people of the Punjab, like other Provinces, are agitated. So those who looked for light from Punjab Government on problems of Provincial Autonomy, which one year's working of the act has brought to forefront, were grievously disappointed.

OPPOSITION KEEPS AWAY.

It was mainly the Ministerialists, who listened to the Governors' address as Congress and other opposition members had decided to keep away from the sitting. Nor did the galleries, probably owing to bad weather to-day, present the usually festive appearance, which they wear on these ceremonial occasions. It was only Ministers, with rows of medals on their coats and decked in new gold lace, who gave touch of colour to the Assembly.

TRIPLE PROGRAMME.

To Sir H. Craik the year which has passed was only a period of preparation. After enumerating the achievements of the Ministry and the work of Committees, he said the stage was set for a bold and far-reaching programme. Three points, which, according to the speaker, distinguished the Punjab were Women's Education programme in rural areas, the eight-year road programme and methods to foster industrial development.

He, however, ended with a note of warning for he frankly recognised the dark clouds gathering above, which threatened another period of depression though prices were still higher than in 1931. He also referred with satisfaction to the improved communal relations in the Province.

The speech aroused little comment in the Lobbies. One member said: "It is a mere secretariat summary of Sir Sikandar's doings. There is nothing in it to call for comment."

Landlord's Wife Commits "Sati"

Poignant Story Of Hindu Woman's Devotion To Husband

JHANSI, June 19.

According to a Datia message a young girl of eighteen years became "Sati" in unusual circumstances even before the death of her husband. The details reveal that Diwan Ajitsingh, a big landlord of Bilari (Datia State), had been ailing for some time past. During the past week his condition grew worse. Consequently a doctor was summoned from Datia. The Doctor during the course of his conversation with relatives of the patient opined that his condition was absolutely hopeless.

The patient's wife overheard it and at the dead of that night, when all had retired to bed she approached her husband, read out hymns from Gita to him and when he felt a little sleepy, left him after touching his feet.

She then went to her bed where she embraced and kissed her infant child. Afterwards she performed "Havan" and then shot herself dead.

The husband heard the gunshot and understood every thing. He calmly rose a little from his bed with the support of his attendant, bowed before the image of Lord Shiva and slowly whispered "My Love! I am also coming with you." And immediately afterwards he breathed his last.

Both were burnt in one pyre.

SIKAR DAY OBSERVED IN AJMER

AJMER, June 20.

Sikar Day was observed here yesterday in a befitting manner. In the morning a grand 'Yagya' was performed and prayers were offered for the victory of the Sikar people.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the town hall where resolutions were adopted supporting the demand of the Sikar people for a responsible Government and condemning the policy of the Jaipur Government.—United Press.

Condition Of Labour In States

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAWNAGAR June 20

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, President elect of the Bhavnagar Labour Conference, arrived here yesterday morning and was accorded a hearty reception by a large number of labourers and citizens Mr. Nanda was Garlanded by more than fifteen organizations. He hoisted the national flag and made a stirring appeal to uphold national prestige. In the afternoon Mr. Nanda visited the labour area. The Factories Labour Conference commenced at 4 p. m. Nearly two thousand labourers attended the conference Mr. Nanda deplored the absence of Labour Legislation in the state and made a clarion call to the workers to organize themselves. Seven resolutions were passed. One of these introduction urged the British India Labour laws in the State.

The conference has infused new spirit amongst the labourers.

Kripalani Leaves For Wardha

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

In response to an urgent call Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee left last night for Wardha.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

pers' Chamber have addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Sind, P. W., Karachi.

The Chamber endorse the views of several members who have expressed themselves against the Bill, although agreeing to its circulation. The Committee cannot understand why the Bill has been brought before the Legislative Assembly at this stage when the Federal Railway authority upon which the power to fix maximum and minimum rates is proposed to be conferred under the Bill, is yet a matter of future. Government no doubt are well aware of the definite views and sentiments of people belonging to all schools of thought in this country against the Federal Scheme as outlined in the Government of India Act, 1935, including the question of constitution of the Federal Railway Authority.

The Chamber would submit that Government so far have not experienced any difficulty as regards fixing of maximum and minimum rates inspite of the non-existence of the authority proposed under the Bill, and that they are not likely to find to any such difficulty in future in similar circumstances.

Under the circumstances, the Chamber are emphatically opposed to the proposed piecemeal legislation with regard to the Federal Railway authority which is ill-timed, unnecessary and uncalled for, and would request that Government will be pleased to withdraw same as such.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

AHMET BEY!--- SEE?---THEY HAVE LEFT THEIR AUTO!
I SEE---THEY SURRENDER! OR PERHAPS--
MAYBE THEY THINK WE'RE PULLING A TRICK---
HMMM--- IN THAT CASE, WE BETTER GO TO MEET THEM!
WADE, THIS IS CRAZY--- THEY'LL KILL US!
GARU SAYS THEY'LL WAIT A WHILE, FIRST---AND THAT'LL BE ALL THE TIME WE NEED---
SO YOU SURRENDER, EH?---IT IS WISE---THE GALLOWS' HAND WOULD GET YOU, ANYWAY!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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INDIAN RAILWAY AMENDMENT BILL

KARACHI: (By Mail).

Strong opposition to any legislation introduced peacemeal with regard to the Federal Railway authority or any other matter connected with the Federal constitution is voiced in a communication which the Buyers and Ship-

(Continued in col. 5)

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.